

**9/26/77 [2]**

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Petolich

9-26-77

Cabinet

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Canal treaty - Davy Jones

B1 for 1977 procurement

FRG/GB re NATO purchases

Kreps & Tap & Skorea

Tax reform

Minority enterprise

Admin policy - Hwy - Concorde

- Soviet housing

Farm area trip

IMF/World Bank

IFI

Steel - STR - Atty Gen

Judge Johnson

Coal - no strike

" Conference > 12/6

ILA - prob strike

Iran - critical etc week

Youth bill > schedule

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Welfare reform testimony good

Rhodessa - breakthrough

3619 - Europe

Deficit - 26 B. / August

Consumer lead business

Ag exports \$24 B - record

Oil - energy

Illegal welfare recipients

Med. care/care fraud bill

7200 / Soc Sec

Health Canada 7% GNP  
US → 10% "

Guarantee Age of retirement

Public Health Law Rev

- Minority contracting = Int

Alaska parts

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for Preservation Purposes

9/26/77  
Cabinet meeting

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

- > Mc Intyre
- Veterans reclassification
- Farm bill costs
- Dayan - Fahmi - Gromyko -
- Hussein (Malay) - Khaddam - Sharaf -
- Kardelj (Yugo)
- How trip
- SALT extension
- Trade Adj Assist.
- > Tax reform
- > Steel
- 10/10 mtg {Bus & Tax - Panama
- > Speeches - UN -

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
September 26, 1977

Stu Eizenstat  
Bob Lipshutz

The attached CAB decisions were returned in the President's outbox today. They are forwarded to you for your information. The signed originals have been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

RE: DOCKET NO 31363  
DOCKET NO. 29773 - NORTH ATLANTIC  
CHARTER TRANSFER RULES

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
X		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
X		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to  
Carp/Huron within  
48 hours; due to  
Staff Secretary  
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
X	LINDER - <i>originals</i>
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT  
BOB LIPSHUTZ

*Stu*  
*EL*

SUBJECT: CAB Decision:

Pan American World Airways  
Trans World Airlines, Inc.  
British Airways  
Air India  
Iran National Airlines Corporation  
Aerlinnte Eireann Teoranta

The carriers listed above have filed 3 types of fare discounts on the U.S. - European markets in response to the Laker Airways Skytrain fare which you recently approved.

These fares are 1) a standby fare, 2) a budget fare, and 3) a super-APEX fare (advance purchase excursion fare). These fares are winter season rates, and will last only until March 31, 1978.

The CAB approved the standby fare. It originally disapproved the budget fare, but when carriers re-filed at a higher rate, the Board approved it. It suspended for a one-year investigation the super-APEX fare. The decisions for your review are 1) the Board's disapproval of the original budget fare, and 2) the Board's disapproval of the super-APEX fare.

To understand the CAB's decision, some background is necessary. U.S. - Europe markets are served by two types of carriers, scheduled and charter. The scheduled carriers meet as the International Air Transport Association (IATA) to fix fares, and the fares have tended to be quite high. The only low fares available to passengers come from the charter carriers, who compete on price. The only restraint on the pricing strategy of the IATA cartel has been the existence of these low-fare charter airlines.

The charter carriers, however, are subject to very restrictive rules (such as 45-day advance booking requirements, and 7-day minimum stay requirements) designed to limit charter service to pleasure travellers. These rules



seriously disadvantage the ability of charter carriers to compete with scheduled carriers.

The CAB disapproved the super-APEX and original budget fares on the ground that the fares would drive the charter carriers out of the market. These low fares apply only to some of the seats on a scheduled carrier's flight. The low fares offered by these "name-brand" carriers would divert business from the charters who charge all their passengers lower fares, and who do not have any high-paying passengers to guarantee profitability. The only way to correct this imbalance is to liberalize charter rules. This would require both a CAB decision, and agreement by foreign governments.

The agencies disagree about whether you should approve or reverse the Board's decision. The Department of Justice, OMB, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and the Department of Defense recommend that you approve the order, and hence disallow the fare discounts. CEA and COWPS recommend that you approve the suspension for only 4 months, rather than 1 year.

The Departments of State and Transportation, and the National Security Council argue that you should disapprove the decision, and allow the lower fares to go into effect.

All agencies agree with the goal of lower air fares, and all agencies believe that the solution is more liberal charter rules. The difference of opinion relates to negotiating strategy: DOT and State argue that low fares now will force the CAB and foreign governments to adopt more liberal charter rules because without such liberalization, the charters may go out of business. We will begin negotiating a new charter agreement with the British this autumn; they believe that low fares will put pressure on the British to liberalize charter rules.

On the other hand, CEA, Justice, OMB, Defense, and COWPS -- all strong advocates of lower fares -- believe that a more liberal charter agreement should be reached before lower fares are permitted by the scheduled carriers. They argue that the risk is too great that 1) the charters will go out of business before the more liberal agreement is made, and 2) we may not succeed in getting liberal agreements from foreign governments after all.

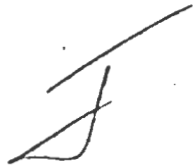
We believe this is a close call because the threat to the charters is quite serious. But we agree with the Departments of State and Transportation and NSC that the Board's order should be disapproved, and the lower fares should be permitted. Chairman Kahn has indicated that if the fares are permitted, he will immediately push for more liberal charter rules.



Moreover, the State and Transportation Departments are most expert on negotiating strategy with foreign governments, and they believe that lower fares before a new charter agreement would strengthen our negotiating hand.

Finally, the fares are proposed only for the winter season. During this time the effect of the fares on the charter carriers can be evaluated. If the charter carriers are seriously threatened, and charter rules cannot be liberalized, the CAB will be able to suspend them.

- ☒ 1. Disapprove the CAB order and allow the fares to go into effect (Departments of State and Transportation, National Security Council and we recommend)
- ☐ 2. Approve the CAB order disallowing the fares, and suspend for 1 year (OMB, Department of Justice recommend)
- ☐ 3. Approve the CAB order disallowing the fares, but suspend for only 4 months (CEA and COWPS recommend)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have reviewed your proposed order (Docket 31363) dated September 16, 1977, which suspends passenger fares filed by Pan American World Airways, Inc., Trans World Airlines, Inc., British Airways, Air-India, Iran National Airlines Corporation, and Aerlinde Eireann Teoranta for foreign air transportation.

Under my authority pursuant to section 801(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, I have decided to reject the Board's order as inconsistent with this Administration's foreign economic policy. I must emphasize that my international aviation policy carries with it a commitment to low fare, competitive international air service for the benefit of American consumers. I am not convinced that these innovative, carrier-initiated, low fares would damage the international aviation system. If the Board obtains new evidence after these fares are in effect that they are indeed predatory, I will consider a suspension of the rates at that time under the terms of the ad hoc agreement negotiated on September 19, 1977 with the United Kingdom.

I would also take this opportunity to suggest that the Board give serious attention to reforming present rules covering charter flights to permit those services to be more competitive with the new low fare scheduled flights and more responsive to the foreign economic policy reasons for encouraging low fare passenger service. Liberalizing charter rules will assist in the expansion of air travel markets and should provide real benefits to consumers and carriers alike.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the "J" and a large, sweeping "C" for "Carter".

Honorable Alfred E. Kahn  
Chairman  
Civil Aeronautics Board  
Washington, D. C. 20428

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT  
BOB LIPSHUTZ

*Stu Eizenstat*

SUBJECT:

CAB Decision 29773 - North Atlantic  
Charter Transfer Rules

The CAB rejected the North Atlantic Charter Transfer Rules proposed by Pan American and Trans World Airlines. These rules would allow the carriers to transfer transatlantic charter groups to the economy class section of scheduled flights, with the passengers paying the Charter rates. The purpose of the rule is to allow the carriers to cancel the charter flight while filling empty seats available on scheduled flights with the charter passengers.

The Board rejected the rules because 1) the carriers could not show that they were not unfair to scheduled flight passengers, and 2) they are examining the issue in the Part Charter Phase of the North Atlantic Fares Investigation.

The Departments of State and Defense and the National Security Council have no objection to the Board's order. The Department of Justice supports the Board's order because they are concerned that the device can be used to drive the charter carriers out of the market.

The Department of Transportation recommends that you disapprove the Board's order. They support the Charter Transfer Rules because 1) they would allow more efficient, fuel-saving operations and 2) they should not have a significant impact on the charter carriers.

We recommend that you approve the Board's order on the grounds that the Board should handle this issue in the context of the Part Charter Phase of the North Atlantic Fares Investigation. We should not lower transatlantic fares for scheduled carriers and give them the opportunity to transfer charter passengers to unfilled scheduled seats. That combination will certainly drive the charters out.

OMB supports the order, and recommends that you send a letter urging the Board to expedite its proceedings. We likewise feel that the Board's order should be supported but do not feel that you should send a letter. Rather, we believe that you should simply approve it by taking no action, which would have the effect of having the Board's order go into effect within ten days. A letter would draw unnecessary attention to this matter which is but one element of the broader North Atlantic fares case and which, taken by itself, might seem anti-competitive. We feel that it is unwise to draw attention to this case standing by itself.

#### RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that you approve it by taking no action -- goes into effect within ten days.

#### DECISIONS

Approve the Board's decision by taking no action (Departments of State, Defense, Justice NSC and we recommend) \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Approve the Board's decision and send a letter to the Chairman asking the Board to expedite its rulemaking proceeding (OMB recommends) \_\_\_\_\_

-- Sign the letter which approves the Board's order

- ② Disapprove the Board's decision (Department of Transportation recommends) \_\_\_\_\_

-Sign the letter disapproving the Board's order

Moreover, Chairman Kahn is already expediting the CAB proceeding.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for your  
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: LEADERSHIP MEETING NOTES

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
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		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to  
Carp/Huron within  
48 hours; due to  
Staff Secretary  
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 22 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board Decision: North Atlantic Charter  
Transfer Rules

Docket 29773

The Civil Aeronautics Board proposes to reject North Atlantic Charter Transfer Rules proposed by Pan American World Airways, Inc., and Trans World Airlines, Inc. These rules were suspended one year ago and the suspension expires on September 23, 1977. Although the Board requests an early decision on this matter, it is not essential that you decide the case before the full, ten day period allowed by statute expires on September 26, 1977. The Board has informed us informally that they expect the carriers will not implement the rules until they know of your decision.

The Charter Transfer Rules filed by the airlines would allow them to transfer transatlantic charter groups flying on their narrow-body aircraft to the economy class section of scheduled flights using wide-body aircraft. The cost of the trip would not increase for the charter passenger. Under the proposed rules the charter group transferred to a scheduled flight must include at least 180 persons (175 under TWA's proposal). The purpose of the rule is to allow the carriers to cancel the charter flight while filling empty seats available on scheduled flights with the charter passengers.

The Board rejected these rules because the proponent carriers could not disprove the possibility that these rules would work to the unjust disadvantage of scheduled flight passengers. However, the Board has not permanently closed the door on this type of charter transfer rule. They will be examining this issue and others in the Part-Charter Phase of the North Atlantic Fares Investigation. In that rule-making proceeding they will examine whether the inconvenience to the scheduled flight passenger is outweighed by the prospect of efficiency gains realized through the cancellation of charter flights. The legality of making such a trade-off was not discussed in the adjudicative proceedings before the Administrative Law Judge. Also, the Board is currently gathering data

so that they can more accurately predict the effect of these rules on the scheduled flight passenger. In that rule-making proceeding the Board will examine the possibility of expanding the authority of supplemental carriers to offset the competitive advantage these rules give to the scheduled carriers who participate in the charter market.

The Departments of State and Defense and the National Security Council have no objection to the Board's order.

The Department of Justice supports the Board's order. However, they give different reasons for rejecting the rules. They believe that the Charter Transfer Rules would give the scheduled carriers the ability to drive the supplemental carriers out of the market. Because the scheduled carriers could resell the "freed-up", narrow-body aircraft for another charter flight at below average variable costs, they could underprice the supplemental carriers. In addition, the possibility of a transfer from a narrow-body charter flight to a wide-body scheduled flight is an attractive marketing device which the scheduled carriers could use to attract charter business.

The Department of Transportation recommends that you disapprove the Board's order. The DOT supports the Charter Transfer Rules because: 1) they would allow more efficient, fuel-saving operations by allowing the cancellation of charter flights and 2) they would not have, in DOT's view, any significant detrimental impact on supplemental carriers. The Department believes we should allow the rules to go into effect and test whether they unjustly disadvantage scheduled passengers.

The Office of Management and Budget recommends that you approve the Board's order. We believe the Board should handle this issue in the context of the Part-Charter Phase of the rule-making proceeding. The Department of Transportation's suggestion that we allow a test of the effect of these rules on scheduled flight passengers is not workable. During such a test period, as the Board points out in its discussion of this option, the carrier could deliberately minimize the effects on scheduled flight passengers by not cancelling as many charter flight and transferring the passengers as they would otherwise. If you approve the Board's order, we recommend that you send a letter to the Chairman indicating your desire that the Part-Charter Phase of the rule-making be concluded as quickly as possible.



Dennis O. Green  
Associate Director for  
Economics and Government

Attachments:

CAB letter of transmittal  
CAB order  
Letters to the Chairman

Options and Implementation Actions:

- ☐ 1) Approve the Board's decision by taking no action.  
(DOS, DOD, DOJ, NSC).
- ☐ 2) Approve the Board's decision and send a letter to the  
Chairman indicating your desire that the Board expedite  
its rule-making proceeding. (OMB).
  - Sign the letter to the Chairman which approves the  
Board's order.
- ☐ 3) Disapprove the Board's decision.
  - Sign the letter to the Chairman which disapproves the  
Board's order. (DOT)
- ☐ 4) See Me.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

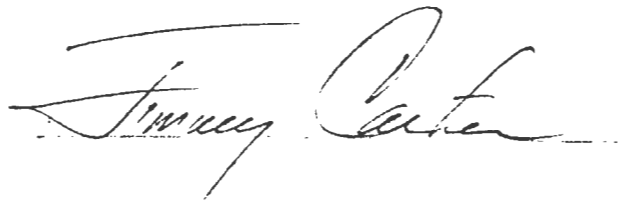
I have reviewed your proposed order Docket 29773 dated September 16, 1977, which rejects tariff rules filed by Pan American World Airways, Inc., and Trans World Airlines, Inc.

I understand that the Board will be considering charter transfer rules as well as other similar proposals in the Part-Charter Phase of the North Atlantic Fares Investigation.

So that the Board may take a comprehensive look at the effect of charter transfer and part-charter rules and their effect on the North Atlantic fare structure, I am approving the Board's order for foreign policy reasons.

I urge the Board to conclude the rule-making proceedings as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy Carter", written in dark ink.

Honorable Alfred E. Kahn  
Chairman  
Civil Aeronautics Board  
Washington, D.C. 20428

MEMO TO: The Speaker  
 FROM : Irv Sprague  
 SUBJECT: Leadership Meeting Notes

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

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 for Preservation Purposes

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#### APPROPRIATIONS

1. Labor-HEW. Conferees deadlocked on abortion.
2. Foreign Aid. Conferees meet this week. Issues are human rights, prohibition against assistance to specific countries and salary levels of International Bank officials.
3. HUD. Caught in dispute over aid to veterans with upgraded discharges. Senate Passed S. 1307, compromise on veterans issues. House passed H.R. 8698. Committee staffs working on differences. HUD conferees will resume after veterans bill passed.
4. District. Passed House. Pending in Senate.
5. Supplemental. Full committee target of September 29. Nine sub-committees have items. \$7 billion total. Big issues are Cruise Missile, B-52 modification, breeder reactor. Need resolution of authorizations on these items. ERDA (breeder reactor) House Floor this week. Armed Services finished markup of Cruise Missile and B-52 authorization and have ordered the bill reported.

(Chairman Mahon says there will be no continuing resolution.)

#### ENERGY BILL

Passed House. Senate working.

#### OBEY COMMISSION

Steering Committee Tuesday. Caucus Wednesday. House Floor Oct. 11.

#### EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS

31 in various stages. See attached.

#### OTHER ISSUES (Includes White House list and expiring authorizations.)

Minimum Wage. Passed House.  
 Nuclear Non-Proliferation. House Floor this week. (Rules Tuesday)  
 Hospital cost containment. In markup.  
 Social Security Financing. In markup.  
 Medicare Anti-Fraud. House Floor this week.  
 EOP Reorganization Plan. House Floor next week.  
 Judgeships. Passed Senate. (Full committee October 4.)  
 Black Lung. House Floor this week.  
 Labor Reform Amendments. In markup.  
 AWACS Sale to Iran. (Message received Sept. 8)  
 Bankruptcy Act. Reported.  
 Cargo Equity. Reported. House Floor next week.  
 Debt Limit. House Floor this week.  
 Regulation Q. In committee.  
 FIFRA. House Floor this week. (One House veto.)  
 ERDA Military. House Floor this week. (neutron bomb)  
 ERDA Non-Military. House Floor this week. (breeder reactor)  
 Housing. Conferees deadlocked on distribution formula.  
 Renegotiation Act. Scheduled. (Defeated in Senate Committee 8-6)  
 Indochina Refugees. In committee.  
 FTC Authorization. House Floor next week.  
 Water Pollution Control. In Conference.  
 Waterway Charges. Reported.  
 Campaign Financing. In committee.  
 Corporate Bribery. Passed Senate.  
 Public Officials Integrity. Passed Senate.  
 Outer Continental Shelf. Reported. Passed Senate.  
 Export-Import Bank. Conference about ready to report.  
 Wage and Price Council. Reported. Rule granted.  
 Redwood Park. Reported.  
 Humphrey-Hawkins.

#### BILLS WITH RULES

17 measures. See attached.

#### BILLS REPORTED WITH RULES REQUESTED

19 measures. See attached.

September 19, 1977

EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS

Agriculture

Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (Sept. 30). H.R. 7073 reported. Rule granted. Subcommittee completed markup of Committee amendments. Full Committee markup September 20. Administration trying to avoid one House veto provision. House Floor this week.

Armed Services

Physicians Special Pay (Sept. 30). H.R. 8011 reported. Rule granted.

ERDA Military (Sept. 30). H.R. 6566 Rule adopted. House Floor this week.

Banking

Renegotiation Reform Act (authority for new cases expired Sept. 30, 1976), H.R. 5959. Rule granted. House Floor this week.

Wage and Price Council (Sept. 30). H.R. 6951 reported. Rule granted.

Regulation Q (Dec. 15). Simple extension bill to be introduced late September.

Housing (Sept. 30). H.R. 6655 in conference. Dispute with Senate overimpaction formula for allocating funds. Senate votes now 5-5. President supports House position.

Education and Labor

Child Abuse, H.R. 6693 (Sept. 30). Will file September 19. Rule requested.

Juvenile Justice, H.R. 6111 (Sept. 30). Conference report passed Senate. Pending in House.

Library Services, S. 602 (Sept. 30). Conference Report ordered filed.

Child Nutrition, H.R. 1139 (Sept. 30). Conference scheduled September 27.

House Administration

FEC Authorization (Sept. 30) S. 1435. Passed Senate and House with amendment. Senate will pass again with new amendment and House will accept.

Interior

Nuclear Regulatory Agency, S. 1131 (Sept. 30). Passed House with amendment. Will probably go to conference.

Trust Territories, H.R. 6550 (Sept. 30). Passed House and Senate. Are trying to resolve without conference.

International Relations

Overseas Private Investment Corporation, H.R. 7854 (Dec. 31). Subcommittee markup concluded. Full Committee will act quickly.



## Interstate and Foreign Commerce

FTC Authorization (Sept. 30). HR 3816 reported. Rule granted. House Floor next week.

SEC Authorization (Sept. 30). HR 3722 passed House and Senate with amendment. House appointed conferees, but trying to resolve informally.

USRA Authorization (Sept. 30). HR 4049 passed House and Senate. Will go to conference as soon as Rail Public Council bill passes House.

Office of Rail Public Council (Sept. 30). HR 5798 reported. Rule granted.

Controlled Substances (Sept. 30). HR 5742 passed House. Reported from Senate Judiciary with amendment. House will accept Senate amendment when it comes over.

Safe Drinking Water (Sept. 30). S. 1528 passed Senate, House with amendment, Senate with amendment. Senate will pass again with new amendment and House will accept.

## Judiciary

Legal Services Corporation (Sept. 30). HR 6666 passed House. Pending in Senate.

Indo-China Refugees (Sept. 30). On White House must list. President's proposal just introduced (HR 9134). Eilberg has no action planned yet but is expected to move it in October.

## Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Marine Protection (Sept. 30). HR 4297 reported. Rule requested.

Marine Mammal (Sept. 30). H.R. 4740 passed House and Senate.

Endangered Species (Sept. 30). HR 6405 reported. Rule requested.

Maritime Authorization (Sept. 30). S. 1019 passed House and Senate. Conference scheduled for September 29.

## Public Works

Water Pollution Control. Funds have been exhausted. HR 3199 passed House and Senate amended. Possible conference at conclusion of hearings on September 22.

River Basin Monetary Authorization. HR 8309 contains Lock and Dam #26. Title II has been passed by Ways and Means (water user fees); both Public Works and Ways and Means have requested a rule. When the House passes HR 8309 the Senate will add the monetary authorization (Title IV). The House Public Works Committee is in touch with Senate Committee. The hope is to work out Title IV before Senate acts so the House can simply take Senate passed bill. (Rules Wednesday)

## Science and Technology

ERDA Non-Military (Sept. 30). HR 9796 reported. Rule adopted. House Floor this week.

Environmental Research (Sept. 30). HR 5101 passed House and Senate amended. Will go to conference. No date set yet.

## Ways and Means

Debt Limit (Sept. 30). HR 8655 reported. Rule granted. House Floor this week.

### BILLS WITH RULES GRANTED

FIFRA (HR 7073). Expiring authorization. House Floor this week.  
Voter Registration (HR 5400).  
Conrail Insurance Payments (HR 5646).  
Rail Counsel (HR 5798). Expiring authorization.  
Renegotiation Reform (HR 5959). Expiring authorization. House  
Floor this week.  
Wage and Price Council (HR 6951). Expiring authorization.  
FTC Amendments (HR 3816). Expiring authorization. House Floor next week.  
Medicare Antifraud (HR 3). House Floor this week.  
Military Physicians' Pay (HR 8011). Expiring authorization.  
Debt Limit (HR 8655). Expiring authorization. House Floor this week.  
Population Committee (H.Res.70). House Floor this week.  
Banking Agency Audit (HR 2176). Debate completed.  
Age Discrimination (HR 5383). Rule adopted. House Floor this week.  
Black Lung (HR 4544). Rule adopted. House Floor this week.  
ERDA Military (HR 6566). Expiring authorization. Rule adopted. House  
Floor this week.  
ERDA Non-Military (HR 6796). Expiring authorization. Rule adopted.  
House Floor this week.  
Victims of Crime (HR 7010). Debate completed.

### BILLS WITH RULES REQUESTED

Youth Camp Safety (HR 6761)  
Timber Sales (HR 6362)  
Navigation Development (HR 8309)  
Cargo Equity (HR 1037) House Floor next week. (Rules Tuesday)  
Seabed Mining (HR 3350)  
Offshore Oil and Gas (HR 1614)  
Nuclear Anti-Proliferation (HR 8638) House Floor this week.  
Redwood National Park (HR 3813)  
Fish and Wildlife Administration (HR 2329)  
Outdoor Recreation (HR 8336)  
Defense Personnel (HR 5503)  
Fishermen's Protective Act (HR 4140)  
Intercoastal Shipping (HR 6503)  
Inspector General (HR 8588)  
Marine Protection (HR 4297) Expiring authorization.  
Endangered Species (HR 6405) Expiring authorization.  
Oregon Forest Lands (HR 7074)  
Bankruptcy Act (HR 8200)  
Child Abuse (HR 6693) Expiring authorization.

BILLS IN CONFERENCE

Library Services (S. 602)  
International Financial Institutions (H.R. 5262)  
Housing and Community Development Act (H.R. 6655)  
HUD Appropriation (H.R. 7554)  
School Lunch and Child Nutrition (H.R. 1139)  
Mine Safety and Health (S. 717)  
Maritime Authorization (S. 1019)  
Export-Import Bank (H.R. 6415)  
Foreign Assistance Appropriation (H.R. 7797)  
Labor-HEW Appropriation (H.R. 7555)

NO SENATE CONFEREES APPOINTED

Aviation Insurance Extension (H.R. 6010). June 8. Bill caught up in deregulation fight.  
SEC Authorization (H.R. 3722). July 19. Attempting to resolve differences without conference.

NO HOUSE CONFEREES APPOINTED

Civil Right Commission Authorization (H.R. 5645). June 13. Will resolve differences without conference.  
Tax Reform Act - Sick Pay Exclusion (H.R. 1828) Dead; substance included in another bill.  
River Basin Plans (H.R. 5885). June 24. Senate added user fees, Lock 26. House Committee awaiting Floor action on similar House bill (H.R. 8309) before going to conference.  
Clean Water Act (H.R. 3199). August 4. Senate added amendment containing new material; House Committee now in hearings on these new issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

note --

copy for file....  
original hand delivered  
9/26/77 by hamilton jordan

-- SSC

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9-26-77

To Gen Torrijos

Welcome back to  
Washington, and my  
best wishes on your  
travels to Western  
Europe and to the  
M.d East. Rosalynn  
& I send best wishes  
to you & Mrs Torrijos.

Jimmy  
p.s. We're working hard on  
the treaty -

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today. The original of the letters have been forwarded to Bob Linder for appropriate handling. This copy is sent to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: LANCE RESIGNATION LETTER  
LETTER TO J. MCINTYRE  
PRESS RELEASE OF 9/21/77

cc: Bob Linder



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
	X	LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
X	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

September 21, 1977

My Dear Mr. President:

There is no need for me to go into the events of the last few weeks. You know them well as do the American people.

You also know that previously I had said three things to you about the importance of the so-called "Lance affair." I will recall those for you:

First, it was and is important that my name and reputation be cleared for me, my wife, children, grandchildren, and those who have trust and faith in me; and, I believe that this has been done. As I said at the Senate hearings, my conscience is clear.

Second, it was and is important for me to be able to say that people should be willing to make the necessary sacrifices and be willing to serve their government and country. This I can still say, and say proudly.

Third, I believe in the absolute need for government to be able to attract good people from the private sector. We must find ways to encourage these people.

As to my position as Director of the Office of Management and Budget: I hope the American people feel that during my eight months in office I have met well my responsibilities and performed well my tasks. This has been an important aspect of the entire matter.

However, I have to ask the question at what price do I remain? My only intention in coming to Washington in the first place was to make a contribution to this country and to you.

I am convinced that I can continue to be an effective Director of the Office of Management and Budget. However, because of the amount of controversy and the continuing nature of it, I have decided to submit my resignation as Director of OMB. I desire to return to my native State of Georgia.

page 2

It has been a high privilege and honor to be a part of your administration. Hopefully, I have made a contribution which will be of lasting value.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. L. ...", written over the printed text "Respectfully yours,".

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1977

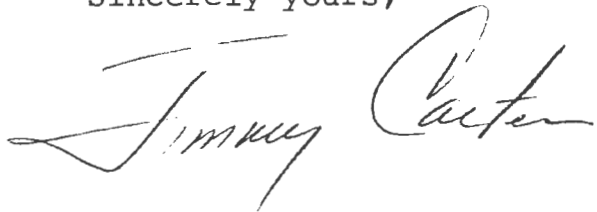
Dear Jim:

As you, of course, are aware, Bert Lance has resigned as Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and I have accepted this resignation, though with a great sense of regret and sorrow.

As Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the law automatically provides for you to assume the duties of the Director at this time.

However, I also wish to add my personal request that you serve as Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I have complete confidence in you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Jimmy Carter".

Honorable James T. McIntyre, Jr.  
Deputy Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1977

Dear Bert:

In response to your letter of September 21 to me, I accept your resignation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget. As I said at my Press Conference on September 21, I take this action with the greatest sense of regret and sorrow.

I wish to reiterate my stated conviction that you have been as fine a Director as OMB possibly could have had. The results of your efforts to reorganize the Federal Government and to realign the Federal Budget demonstrate the significant impact which you have had on our Administration and on the Federal Government.

I always will be grateful to you for your personal counsel and advice and for the superb performance of your duties at OMB, and I am confident that the other members of my Administration and the American people share that appreciation.

Rosalynn and I hope to continue our frequent visits with you and LaBelle, and you know that you always are welcome in our home.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Bert Lance  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20500

*p.s. I've enclosed a transcript of  
the press conference for your files.  
pps. Maybe we'll find time to get  
revenge - for our tennis match, next week.*

PRESS CONFERENCE NO. 15

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

5:00 P.M. EDT  
SEPTEMBER 21, 1977  
WEDNESDAY

In Room 450  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT: I would like to read first a letter that I have just received from Bert Lance.

"My Dear Mr. President: There is no need for me to go into the events of the last few weeks. You know them well, as do the American people. You also know that previously I had said three things to you about the importance of a so-called Lance affair. I will recall those for you.

"First, it was, and is, important that my name and reputation be cleared, for me, my wife, my children, my grandchildren and those who have trust and faith in me. And I believe that this has been done. As I said at the Senate hearings, my conscience is clear.

"Second, it was, and is, important for me to be able to say that people should be willing to make the necessary sacrifices and be willing to serve their government and country. This I can still say and say proudly.

"Third, I believe in the absolute need for Government to be able to attract good people from the private sector. We must find ways to encourage these people.

"As to my position as Director of the Office of Management and Budget, I hope the American people feel that during my eight months in office I have met well my responsibilities and performed well my tasks. This has been an important aspect of the entire matter. However, I have to ask the question, at what price do I remain?

"My only intention in coming to Washington in the first place was to make a contribution to this country and to you. I am convinced that I can continue to be an effective Director of the Office of Management and Budget. However, because of the amount of controversy and the continuing nature of it, I have decided to submit my resignation as Director of OMB. I desire to return to my native State of Georgia.

"It has been a high privilege and honor to be a part of your Administration. Hopefully I have made a contribution which will be of lasting value.

"Respectfully yours," signed, Bert Lance.

To Bert-  
J.C.



Bert Lance is my friend. I know him personally, as well as if he was my own brother. I know him without any doubt in my mind or heart to be a good and an honorable man.

He was given this past weekend a chance to answer thousands of questions that have been raised about him, unproven allegations that have been raised against him, and he did it well. He told the truth. I think he proved that our system of government works because when he was given a chance to testify on his own behalf he was able to clear his name.

My responsibility along with Bert's has been, and is, to make sure that the American people can have justified confidence in our own government. We also have an additional responsibility which is just as difficult, and that is to protect the reputation of decent men and women. Nothing that I have heard or read has shaken my belief in Bert's ability or his integrity.

There have been numerous allegations which I admit are true, that a lot of the problem has been brought on Bert Lance by me because of the extraordinary standards that we have tried to set in government and the expectations of the American people that were engendered during my own campaign in my inauguration statement, and as has been so strongly supported by Bert in his voluntary sacrifice, financially and otherwise, to come to Washington.

It was I who insisted that Bert agree to sell his substantial holdings in bank stock. Had he stayed there in a selfish fashion and enriched himself and his own family financially, I am sure he would have been spared any allegations of impropriety, but he wanted to come to Washington and serve his government because I asked him to, and he did.

MORE

I accept Bert's resignation with the greatest sense of regret and sorrow. He is a good man. Even those who have made other statements about Bert have never alleged on any occasion that he did not do a good job as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. He is close to me and always will be, and I think he has made the right decision, because it would be difficult for him to devote full time to his responsibilities in the future. And although I regret his resignation, I do accept it.

I would be glad to answer any questions you might have about this or any others.

Mrs. Thomas.

QUESTION: Mr. President, there have been reports that you knew early on what the charges were, that Mr. Lance had told you some of the allegations last January. Is that so, and can you tell us what you knew? And also did you ask for his resignation or encourage it, and what made you accept it?

THE PRESIDENT: I did not ask for Bert's resignation. Bert Lance and I communicate without embarrassment, without restraint and without evasion of issues. I thought Bert did a superb job Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in answering all the questions that had been leveled about him and against him.

Monday morning about 6:00 o'clock, Bert came to my office and we spent about 45 minutes going over all of the present questions that still remain, the prospects for the future. I told Bert I thought he had exonerated himself completely, proven our system worked, and asked him to make his own decision about what his choice would be.

He told me yesterday afternoon that he had decided that it would be best to resign. He wanted to talk to his wife again. He wanted to discuss the question with his attorney, Clark Clifford, before he made a final judgment. Mr. Clifford was in Detroit, came back this afternoon, and that was why the press conference was delayed.

This was a decision that Bert made. I did not disagree with it, and I think he has made a very unselfish and wise judgment.

The other question that you asked was whether and when I knew about charges that were made against Bert. The only thing that I ever heard about before Bert became OMB Director was last fall I knew that there had been questions about the Calhoun National Bank and overdrafts. My understanding at that time was that the overdraft question referred to his 1974 campaign debt.

The first time I heard about it was when Bert mentioned it to me in Plains about two weeks later. I

MORE

think the date is now determined to be the 1st of December. I was called from Atlanta and told that the matter had been resolved by the Comptroller's Office and by the Justice Department.

On that date was the first time that either Bert or I knew that the Justice Department had been involved at all. And my understanding then was that it was an oversight and had the oversight not occurred, that the Justice Department would have resolved the issue long before. So I would hope that in the future the complete FBI report might be made available. That is a decision for Bert Lance to make. But I think if any of you would read it, you would see that approximately a hundred people were interviewed, three of them from the Justice Department, three of them from the Comptroller's Department.

All of the analyses of Bert Lance's character and ability were good and favorable, and I don't think that any mistake was made. I think he was qualified then; I think he is qualified now. And there was no attempt to conceal anything from me nor my staff.

MORE

QUESTION: Mr. President, you have spoken so highly of Mr. Lance again this afternoon. I wonder if you feel that he was unfairly drummed out of the government?

THE PRESIDENT: That is a difficult question for me to answer. I have had personal knowledge of many of the statements and happenings that have been widely publicized. Some of them were greatly exaggerated. Some of them were actually untrue. On some occasions the report of an incident was not unbiased, but unfair. In general, I think the media have been fair. There are some exceptions. In general, I think that the Senate committee has been fair.

Bert has now had a chance to let his own positions be known and I think that at this point his resignation is voluntary. He needs to go home and take care of his own business.

I think it is obvious that if he stayed here he couldn't serve completely and with full commitment... to his job. And I think his honor and his integrity have been proven.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Mr. Lance was in charge of some very important subjects: the Federal budget, of course, and government reorganization.

What are your plans for short-term continuity in those areas and in the long-term do you have a successor in mind?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not thought about a successor because the vacancy has just become apparent to me recently. I haven't given any thought to that yet.

If there is one agency of the government in which the President is daily involved, not only with the director, but also with immediate subordinates, it is the Office of Management and Budget. This is in effect an extension of the Oval Office.

I happen to know Bert Lance's immediate subordinates much better than I do the subordinates of any other department in government. They are highly competent. They have been chosen by him and me, long-time professionals there, and there has been in the past few weeks absolutely no slippage in the schedules that Bert and I and others had evolved earlier this year.

There has been no instance where a major question has been ignored, nor where responsibility has been delayed. And for the time being, I and those assistants that Bert and I have chosen together will continue.

I have not yet had a chance to talk to Bert about how quickly he can leave, how long he can stay. I would guess he will be wanting to leave fairly shortly, but there will be an orderly transition and I will decide beginning after today on who a successor might be.

QUESTION: Mr. President, you said, sir, that you did not ask for the resignation. But you said it was, you felt, the right decision. Does that mean, sir, that you really came down to feel that he could no longer be an effective advocate for the Administration on Capital Hill?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think it would be a mistake to attribute Bert's decision to the fact that he could not be an effective advocate of the Administration's positions. There are so many advocates that even if one were completely incapacitated, other advocates could put forth the arguments for the Administration's position.

I think that it would be better to let Bert answer this question, because some of it involved his own personal affairs back home. But he has suffered greatly in a financial way. The value of his stock, if purchased, and his major holdings in the National Bank of Georgia is quite greatly above the market value because it involves a substantial controlling interest in the bank itself. Several would-be purchasers, I understand, in the last few days have come forward wanting to buy the stock, but are reluctant to do so because of the high focus of publicity on the sale. They would be scrutinized thoroughly. And I think that is expectable. And I don't deplore that. So they have been reluctant to do it.

I think Bert can very quickly get his own financial affairs back in order if he takes care of them himself. He has complied stringently in removing himself from his own affairs in the blind trust arrangement. He could have cheated on that arrangement. He did not. So part of his reasons for resigning, with which I have an understanding, is to help himself to get his own family affairs and financial affairs back in good shape. I don't know what the future might hold if he couldn't do that. I'm afraid it might get even worse than it is now.

This is no fault of his. If there is any fault there, it is mine because of the strict requirements we placed on him. Obviously, it takes a great deal of Bert's time to look up ancient data that goes back to '72, '73, '74. Did you have a power of attorney? How many overdrafts did your in-laws have? How many trips did you take on the plane to your home in Sea Island, and so forth. This has required an enormous amount of Bert's time.

My expectation, along with Bert's, is that this kind of investigation and demand on his time might continue. Bert is the kind of person who comes to work at 5:00 o'clock in the morning. He puts in, even in these past few weeks, I would say 12 hours a day or more on his OMB job. But it is obviously disconcerting to him.

MORE

I think, to be perfectly frank, the constant high publicity that has accrued to this case, even if completely unfair and unbiased, creates doubt among the news media, among the people of this country about the integrity of me and our Government, even though I think there is no doubt about Bert's being a man of complete integrity.

So there are multiple reasons for his decision. And I don't think any of them should be interpreted as being a reflection on him.

QUESTION: There is an obvious follow-up, Mr. President, and that is if he had not offered to resign, would you have wanted him to stay on?

THE PRESIDENT: That is hard to say. As I have said several times in brief, impromptu news encounters in the last few weeks, the decision that Bert Lance and I make together will be acceptable to the American people. And I have had large numbers of people who have asked me not to let Bert Lance resign. A group from Tennessee and North Carolina were in the White House this afternoon for a briefing on the Panama Canal Treaty. They rose, and the Governor of Tennessee, said, "We all hope Bert Lance will not resign." I had twelve speakers of the House of State Legislatures here last Friday. They unanimously voted and importuned me not to let Bert resign. I felt, and still feel, it is basically a decision for him.

I don't know the details of Bert's financial dealings back home. I don't have the time, nor the inclination to learn them. All I know about it is what I have had a chance to read in the news media. So the decision was Bert's. And when he discussed it with me, it was not from a posture of a subordinate talking to a superior; it was in the posture of friends who understood one another, discussing mutually what ought to be done about a difficult situation.

I think it was a courageous and also a patriotic gesture on Bert's part to resign.

MORE



QUESTION: Mr. President, how much has your credibility been damaged by this incident and by Mr. Lance's resignation?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. I think that as best I could from one hour to another, one day to another, and as best Bert could from one hour and one day to another, we have done what was right as judged by what we knew at that time.

We have been partners in every sense of the word, since he has been here, and you having covered the government of Georgia know that we were equally close partners in Georgia.

I have never known the head of a State or Federal agency who is more competent and has better judgment and who understands me better, and can work in close harmony with me. But whether my own credibility has been damaged, I can't say. I would guess to some degree an unpleasant situation like this would be damaging somewhat, but I just have to accept that if it comes.

QUESTION: How will you replace the kind of close relationship that you have had with him, and how much does that concern you?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think there is any way that I could find anyone to replace Bert Lance that would be in my judgment as competent, as strong, as decent and as close to me as a friend and adviser as he has been. And, obviously, the government will continue, and I hope to do a good job as President, and I am sure a successor will be adequate.

But there has been a special relationship between me and Bert Lance that transcended official responsibilities or duties or even governmental service over the last six or seven years.

So he has occupied a special place in my governmental career, in my political career, and in my personal life. I don't think there is any way anyone could replace him now.

QUESTION: Mr. President, apart from Mr. Lance's reasons for resigning, can you share more of your thoughts for accepting his resignation? You said your belief in his integrity has not been shaken.

THE PRESIDENT: That is correct.

QUESTION: Just recently, House Speaker O'Neill said he can be an effective Budget Director in the future. Why do you feel, sir, that Mr. Lance did have to go?

THE PRESIDENT: I have described to you my assessment of Bert Lance's reasons and I have read his letter, which I am sure was very carefully prepared by Bert to emphasize the most important reasons for his resignation. I don't have any way to know anything further beyond that answer.



QUESTION: Mr. President, you have referred to the high standards you set for your people during the campaign. You said often you would not tolerate impropriety or even the appearance of impropriety.

I think now a lot of people are looking at your standards against the Bert Lance case.

You know what the charges and allegations were. I would like to ask you whether you feel now today Bert Lance has avoided the appearance of impropriety or whether a new standard is now in operation?

THE PRESIDENT: The standards were high at the beginning. The standards are still high, and the standards have been high in the service of Bert Lance. There has been not even one allegation that I have ever heard of that Bert Lance did not perform his duties as Director of OMB in a superlative way.

There has not been one allegation that he violated his responsibility or his oath when he was sworn in, that he has done anything improper at all, that he has violated any law. And even those allegations that were made about his life several years ago, in my opinion, have been proven false and without foundation.

I think there has been an adequate opportunity for Bert, after some unfortunate delay, in presenting his answers in the Senate hearings this past week. So I don't think any blame should accrue to Bert Lance for having acted improperly or having lowered the standards of our government.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I would like to follow that up with a little more specific question. During the campaign you not only campaigned on the promise that your appointees would avoid the appearance of impropriety, but you also campaigned against the privileged few who had too much influence and against expense account matters and that sort of thing.

Mr. Lance, by his own admission -- I think this isn't in doubt -- overdrew his checking account by thousands of dollars on a regular basis. He flew on corporate planes for what appears to be political and personal reasons.

What I think many of us are interested in, sir, is your justification for reaffirming your belief in his integrity given the positions you took as a candidate.

THE PRESIDENT: My impression is that I have answered that question already, but I would be glad to reaffirm what I have said. I have seen the statements about him. I have read the charges against him. I have heard the allegations about him, even criminal acts. I have seen some of his accusers apologize publicly for having made a serious mistake, for having made a peremptory and a preliminary judgment without hearing his explanation which, when it came, was adequate.

I just don't feel that I can preserve just the appearance of the White House to the exclusion of everything else. I also have a responsibility as President to be interested in justice and fairness and in giving someone who is accused erroneously a chance to answer the questions.

There has always been a possibility that in the last week's Senate hearings that Bert could not answer the allegations adequately, that he would prove to have violated a law. That was not the case. And I think my judgment that Bert had a right to officially answer every question in three hard days of interrogation by highly competent Senators and well-qualified staffs after they have had months to prepare was justified.

He has answered them adequately. So it would not be possible for me, just because one of my leaders or employees was accused of something, to discharge them or demand their resignation on the basis of an accusation about which I had doubt and which later proved to be false.

QUESTION: Mr. President, sir, I would like to ask you about your statement, repeated statement that Mr. Lance never did anything illegal. The Comptroller of the Currency reported that Mr. Lance's overdraft loans of more than \$5,000 violated the banking law and Mr. Lance I think conceded that his failure to report loans to board of directors of the two banks he ran also was an infraction of the banking statutes.

It is true, I know, civil, there are civil statutes; there are no criminal penalties. But how do you justify this with your statement that he never broke any law?

THE PRESIDENT: My assessment is that you are trying to succeed where the Senate Committee failed. There was no judgment made that Bert Lance did anything illegal. The only Comptroller's report that I saw specifically said that he had done nothing illegal and I think that he has adequately explained his position. He had three days to do it in. I think he did it well. I have no information to add to what Bert has already revealed to the Senators and to the public.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I would like to follow up Judy's question. Not directly on how this may have damaged you, at the first meeting of your Cabinet appointees, Cabinet designees at St. Simons Island, there was a meeting at which Mr. Lance attended and you were there.

It was pointed out to every Member of this Cabinet a feeling on your part and those of some of the staff closest to you that because of the recent past political history in the country, and partly because of the expectations that had been raised by your campaign, that this was sort of a last chance, that if the public became disappointed and disillusioned in your Administration, that the result would be very, very damaging.

Early in this press conference you said Bert Lance is my friend, I have known him personally as well as my own brother and without any doubt in my mind or heart that he could be, that he was a good and honorable man.

THE PRESIDENT: That is correct.

QUESTION: Do you think that you may have been, if only slightly, less than fully prudent and diligent because of your feeling towards Mr. Lance in the way you read some of these things, when he talked to you on November 15th, when he talked to you on December 1st, when the FBI report which I understand has also an appendix with some of these judgmental matters about the propriety of some of Mr. Lance's banking practices, in retrospect do you feel that in effect two standards were applied: One, a very firm, strong standard which you set and one for Mr. Lance who you knew so well, that you felt you didn't have to examine it that closely?

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: No. I don't think I have been remiss in that incident at all, even looking at it from this retrospective point of view.

Obviously, you can make a much better judgment on someone who comes in as a Member of a Cabinet if you yourself have known that person for years, if you know that person's general reputation, if you have worked intimately with that person in matters of times of stress and matters of challenge and have seen the basic competence, courage, honesty, unselfishness there. This existed in Bert Lance.

And I don't think there is any doubt that the FBI check of Bert Lance was just as thorough as was the FBI investigation of any other Member of the Cabinet. I think that if you examine the entire FBI report now, that you would confirm that if that was all you knew about him and had never seen Bert Lance before, you would agree that he was superlatively qualified to be a Cabinet level officer.

So I don't think there is any feeling on my part that my friendship with him distorted my point of view in assessing his competence. My friendship for Bert Lance, my long knowledge of him just confirmed a very favorable assessment of his qualifications by those who did not know him.

MORE

QUESTION: Has the Lance case diverted your attention at all away from important matters at home and abroad? Has there been a price that you have had to pay there and the American public has had to pay because of the Lance case, any heavy attention being placed upon it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have to admit that there has been some diversion of my attention. I have been deeply concerned about the case. I have been concerned about Bert Lance personally. I have been concerned about the impact on my Administration if some of those serious allegations proved to be true. And it hasn't taken nearly so much of my own time as it has, say, of Jody Powell, who has had to face this questioning every day, which I think was a good thing.

Bob Lipshutz on my staff has had to confirm the accuracy of the answers to questions that were raised by the Comptroller's report and by other testimony that has come forward. Some of my staff have put a lot of time on it. I don't think their effort was misplaced. I think it was good for us to be informed. I think it was good for Jody, in his daily briefings to you, to be accurate. And I think had we, through error, or through neglect, given you a false statement, even though it might have been completely unintentional, that would have been a very serious matter.

But as far as my own time and effort was concerned, it had a slight but detectable effect of diverting me from some things. I don't think the country has suffered, and I think that is one of the reasons that Bert decided to resign, not for his own benefit, but to make sure that I didn't have this potential problem in the future.

MORE



QUESTION: If Mr. Lance had not decided to resign, were you prepared to have him stay on or would you have tried to persuade him to resign?

THE PRESIDENT: I can't answer that question because it is, first of all, hypothetical. As I said before, it wasn't a matter of Bert Lance operating in isolation from me. We had thorough discussions about the matter. I left it completely up to him. He and I talked about the advantages of his staying, the disadvantages of him staying, to him, to my Administration, to the government, to his family, and Bert consulted with his own attorney, he consulted with several Members of the Congress, he consulted with people back home.

He talked it over with members of his family and he came to me and said he had decided it was best for him and for me if he resigned. And as has always been the case between me and Bert, I was honest with him. I didn't artificially try to talk him out of it because as we discussed the same facts and the same issues and the same prospects for the future, I think that our minds were working in the same direction.

I have always trusted Bert Lance to do the proper and the unselfish thing. And my guess is that he was much more concerned about me and my Administration and the reputation of the government and the diversion of our attention to his case away from things that were important for the people. I think that was by far the most important factor in his decision.

THE PRESS: Thank you very much.

END

(AT 5:35 P.M. EDT)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

rick--

attached has been  
distributed, per president's  
request.

-- susan



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

*From Bert &  
LaBelle -  
J.C.*

September 26, 1977

To The President and Vice President  
Members of The Cabinet and Senior Advisers

LaBelle and I wish to express to all of you our heart-felt and deep appreciation for your friendship and support during our time as a part of the Carter Administration.

We have grown to love you all during this time and want to wish for you nothing but the very best in the days ahead.

Ours has been a high privilege and rare opportunity to serve with such a fine group. We are very proud of each and every one of you.

Now just a very personal word about the President and Vice President to the Cabinet Members. They truly do represent the very best and because of that deserve only the very best from each of you. So hopefully, whatever damage I may have done will be quickly undone through your continuing best efforts.

I ran across a quote from Teddy Roosevelt the other day that had some special meaning for me and I believe it will for each of you also.

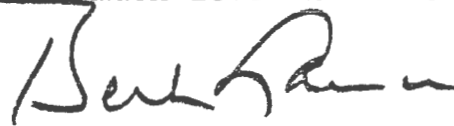
"It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, and spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at the best, knows the triumph of high achievement; and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

Page Two

September 26, 1977

As we say "Farewell", may God bless and keep each of you in his Hands and let nothing make you afraid.

With much love and affection

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

P.S. Knowing The President as I do, I am sure he will continue to make certain all of you will continue to have "Fun".

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Jody Powell

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for your  
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: LIST OF PRESIDENTIAL VISITS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION  
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
X	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

The list of  
Presidential visits.

The first one ever  
in 1909 (Taft to  
Panama; T.R. - as President-  
elect, in 1906).

This one will be the  
most ambitious ever -  
4 continents.

23.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

-1-

*Today -  
Interesting background  
info*

*J.C.*

LISTS OF VISITS OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES  
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1789-1973

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper consists of (1) a chronological list of visits to foreign countries by Presidents and Presidents-elect of the United States (the latter indicated by the letter E in parentheses) and (2) a list arranged alphabetically according to country visited. Only those visits on which the President met with a foreign chief of state or head of government are included.

With reference to the chronological list, when the President did not go to the capital of the country visited, the city or place to which he did go is indicated in the column headed "Country." When the President went both to the capital of the country and to some other city or place, both are indicated in the column headed "Country." The dates are the dates when the President was in the capital of the country visited or in some other place where he met with a foreign chief of state or head of government.

The entries under the heading "Remarks" identify the international conferences attended and indicate the meetings with chiefs of state or heads of government of countries other than the country visited. When the visit was characterized in official announcements as "state," "official," "informal," or "private," such characterization has also been entered under the heading "Remarks." A state or official visit is a visit by the President at the invitation of a foreign chief of state.

A companion paper is entitled "Lists of Visits of Foreign Chiefs of State or Heads of Government to the United States, 1789-1973 (Research Project No. 495A, 7th Revision)." .

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

# III. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Date of Visit	President	Country	Remarks
1905, Nov. 15...	McKendrick...	Panama.....	To inspect construction of Panama Canal. First foreign visit by any President or President-elect.
1909, Jan. 29- Feb. 7.	Taft (B)	...do.	.
Oct. 16....	Taft.....	Mexico: Ciudad Juárez	As part of an exchange of visits with President Diaz across the border.
1915, Dec. 14-24	Wilson.....	France.....	Preliminary to the Paris Peace Conference.
Dec. 26-28	...do.....	Great Britain	
1919, Jan. 3-4..	...do.....	Italy.	
Jan. 7- Feb. 14..	...do.....	France.....	Paris Peace Conference.
Mar. 14- June 18..	...do.....	...do.	Do.
June 18-19	...do.....	Belgium.	
June 20-26	...do.....	France.....	Paris Peace Conference.
1920, Nov. 24...	Harding (B)	Panama.....	Informal visit.
1926, Jan. 15-17	Coolidge...	Cuba.....	To address session of Third International Conference of American States.
Nov. 26...	Hoover (B)	Venezuela...	Coolidge trip to Latin America.
Nov. 26...	...do.....	Costa Rica...	Do.
Nov. 27...	...do.....	Nicaragua...	Do.
Nov. 28...	...do.....	El Salvador.	Do.
Dec. 1....	...do.....	Honduras.....	Do.



Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1928, Dec. 5.....	Hoover (E) (cont.)	Peru.....	Good-will trip to Latin America.
Dec. 10-11.....	...do.....	Chile.....	Do.
Dec. 13-15.....	...do.....	Argentina.....	Do.
Dec. 16-18.....	...do.....	Uruguay.....	Do.
Dec. 21-23.....	...do.....	Brazil.....	Do.
1934, July 5.....	Roosevelt.....	Haiti.....	Vacation trip to Hawaii.
July 10.....	...do.....	Colombia.....	Do.
July 11-12.....	...do.....	Panama.....	Do.
1935, Oct. 16.....	...do.....	Panama.....	Vacation trip to West Coast and Panama Canal.
1936, July 31.....	...do.....	Canada: Quebec	Official visit.
Nov. 27.....	...do.....	Brazil.....	En route to conference in Argentina.
Nov. 30- Dec. 2.....	...do.....	Argentina.....	To participate in session of Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace.
Dec. 3.....	...do.....	Uruguay.....	En route from conference in Argentina.
1938, Aug. 4-5.....	...do.....	Panama.....	In course of vacation trip to Caribbean
Aug. 18.....	...do.....	Canada: Kingston Thousand Is. Bridge	To receive degree from Queens University and dedicate bridge.
1940, Feb. 27.....	...do.....	Panama.....	Vacation trip.

Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1941, Aug. 9-12	Roosevelt (cont.)	Great Britain: Newfoundland.	To confer with Prime Minister Churchill.
1943, Jan. 14-26	...do.....	Morocco: Casablanca	Casablanca Conference.
Jan. 27....	...do.....	Liberia.....	En route from Casablanca.
Jan. 28....	...do.....	Brazil.....	Do.
Apr. 20....	...do.....	Mexico: Monterrey	As part of an exchange of visits with President Avila across the border.
Aug. 17-25.	...do.....	Canada: Quebec Ottawa	First Quebec Conference with Prime Minister Churchill.
Nov. 22-26.	...do.....	Egypt.....	First Cairo Conference with Prime Minister Churchill and General- issimo Chiang Kai-shek.
Nov. 27- Dec. 2...	...do.....	Iran.....	Teheran Conference with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.
Dec. 2-7...	...do.....	Egypt.....	Second Cairo Conference with Prime Minister Churchill and President Inonu of Turkey.
1944, Sept. 11-16	...do.....	Canada: Quebec	Second Quebec Conference with Prime Minister Churchill.
1945, Feb. 2....	...do.....	Great Britain: Malta	Malta Conference with Prime Minister Churchill.
Feb. 3-11..	...do.....	USSR: Yalta	Yalta Conference with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.



Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1945, Feb. 14.....	Roosevelt (cont.)	Egypt: Great Bitter Lake, Suez Canal	Meetings with King Farouk of Egypt, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.
July 17-25....	Truman.....	Germany: Potsdam	Potsdam Conference with Prime Ministers Churchill and Attlee and Premier Stalin.
Aug. 2.....	...do.....	Great Britain Plymouth	Informal meeting with George VI.
1947, Mar. 3-6.....	...do.....	Mexico.	
June 10-12....	...do.....	Canada.....	Official visit.
Sept. 1-7.....	...do.....	Brazil.....	State visit: addressed Rio Conference and Brazilian Congress.
1952, Dec. 2-5.....	Eisenhower (E)	Korea.....	Visit to Korean combat zone.
1953, Oct. 19.....	Eisenhower	Mexico: Falcon Dam	To dedicate dam.
Nov. 13-14....	...do.....	Canada.....	State visit.
Dec. 4-8.....	...do.....	Great Britain: Bermuda...	Bermuda Conference with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain and Premier Laniel of France.
1955, July 18-23....	...do.....	Switzerland: Geneva	Geneva Conference of Heads of Government with Prime Minister Eden of Great Britain, Premier Faure of France, and Premier Bulganin of the USSR.

Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1956, July 21-23...	Eisenhower (cont.)	Panama.....	Meeting of the Presidents of the American Republics.
1957, Mar. 21-24...	...do.....	Great Britain: Bermuda....	Meeting with Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain.
Dec. 16-18...	...do.....	France.....	Meeting of NATO Heads of Government.
1958, July 8-11....	...do.....	Canada.....	Informal visit.
1959, Feb. 19-20...	...do.....	Mexico: Acapulco	Informal meeting.
June 26.....	...do.....	Canada: Montreal	To join Queen Elizabeth in ceremony on opening of St. Lawrence Seaway.
Aug. 26-27...	...do.....	Germany.	
Aug. 27- Sept. 2.	...do.....	Great Britain London Balmoral Chequers	Visit with Prime Minister Macmillan in London and Chequers and with Queen at Balmoral Castle.
Sept. 2-4...	...do.....	France.....	To meet with President de Gaulle and also with Premier Segni of Italy.
Dec. 4-5....	...do.....	Italy. 1	
Dec. 6-7....	...do.....	Turkey. 2	
Dec. 8.....	...do.....	Pakistan. 3	
Dec. 9.....	...do.....	Afghanistan. 4	
Dec. 9-14...	...do.....	India. 5	
Dec. 14.....	...do.....	Iran. 6	

Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1959, Dec. 14-15...	Eisenhower (cont.)	Greece. 7	
Dec. 17.....	...do.....	Tunisia. 8	
Dec. 19-21...	...do.....	France..... 9	Meeting of Heads of State and of Government with Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain, President de Gaulle of France and Chancellor Adenauer of Germany.
Dec. 22.....	...do.....	Spain. 10	
Dec. 22.....	...do.....	Morocco. 11	
1960, Feb. 23-25...	...do.....	Brazil.	
Feb. 26-28...	...do.....	Argentina.	
Mar. 1.....	...do.....	Chile.	
Mar. 2-3.....	...do.....	Uruguay.	
May 15-19....	...do.....	France.....	Meeting of Chiefs of State and Heads of Government with Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain, President de Gaulle of France and Premier Khrushchev of the USSR.
May 19-20....	...do.....	Portugal.	
June 14-16...	...do.....	Philippines.	
June 18-19...	...do.....	China.	
June 19-20...	...do.....	Korea.	



Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1960, Oct. 24.....	Eisenhower (cont.)	Mexico: Ciudad Acuna	Informal talk.
1961, May 16-18....	Kennedy...	Canada.....	State visit.
May 31- June 3.	...do.....	France.....	State visit.
June 3-4.....	...do.....	Austria.....	For talks with Premier Khrushchev.
June 4-5.....	...do.....	Great Britain	Private visit including meeting with Queen Elizabeth and talks with Prime Minister Macmillan.
Dec. 16-17...	...do.....	Venezuela.	
Dec. 17.....	...do.....	Colombia.	
Dec. 21-22...	...do.....	Great Britain: Bermuda...	Meeting with Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain.
1962, June 29- July 1.	...do.....	Mexico.....	State visit.
Dec. 18-21...	...do.....	Great Britain: Nassau, the Bahamas	To confer with Prime Minister Macmillan of Great Britain.
1963, Mar. 18-20...	...do.....	Costa Rica	Conference of Presidents of the Central American Republics, Panama, and the United States.
June 23-26...	...do.....	Germany: Bonn Berlin and other cities	Meeting with Chancellor Adenauer and other officials.

Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1963, June 27-28...	Kennedy (Cont.)	Ireland....	Addressed Irish Parliament.
June 29-30...	...do.....	Great Britain	Meeting with Prime Minister Macmillan.
July 1-2.....	...do.....	Italy: Rome Naples	Meeting with Pope Paul, President Segni, other Italian officials and NATO officials.
1964, Sept. 16.....	Johnson	Canada: Vancouver	Meeting with Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson in ceremonies related to the Columbia River Treaty.
1966, Apr. 14-15...	...do.....	Mexico.....	Informal meeting with President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.
Aug. 21-22...	...do.....	Canada: Campobello Island; Chamcook, N.B.	To lay cornerstone at Roosevelt-Campobello International Park and confer informally with Prime Minister Pearson.
Oct. 19-20...	...do.....	New Zealand	State Visit.
Oct. 20-23...	...do.....	Australia... 1	State Visit.
Oct. 23-25...	...do.....	Philippines 3	Seven-nation Manila Conference.
Oct. 26.....	...do.....	Viet-Nam: 4 Cam Ranh Bay	Visit to U.S. service personnel.
Oct. 27-30...	...do.....	Thailand... 5	State Visit.
Oct. 30-31...	...do.....	Malaysia... 6	State Visit.
Oct. 31-Nov. 2	...do.....	Korea..... 7	State Visit.



Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1966, Dec. 4.....	Johnson (cont.)	Mexico: Ciudad Acuna	Informal talk with President Diaz Ordaz.
1967, Apr. 12-14....	...do.....	Uruguay: Punta del Este	Summit meeting with Latin American Presidents.
Apr. 23-26...	...do.....	Germany.....	To attend funeral of Konrad Adenauer. Held conversations with various heads of state.
May 25.....	...do.....	Canada: Montreal Ottawa	To attend EXPC 67 and confer informally with Prime Minister Pearson.
Oct. 23.....	...do.....	Mexico: Ciudad Juarez	To attend transfer of El Chamizal from the U.S. to Mexico and confer with President Diaz Ordaz.
Dec. 21-22...	...do.....	Australia.....	To attend funeral of Prime Minister Holt and confer with other attending heads of state.
Dec. 23.....	...do.....	Vietnam: Cam Ranh Bay	Visit with U.S. Service personnel.
Dec. 23.....	...do.....	Thailand: Khorat	3 ...do.....

Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1967, Dec. 23.....	Johnson (cont.)	Pakistan..... <sup>4</sup>	Meeting with President Ayub Khan.
Dec. 23.....	...do.....	Italy..... <sup>5</sup>	Meetings with President Saragat, Prime Min- ister Moro, and Pope Paul VI.
1968, July 6-8....	...do.....	El Salvador...	Meeting of Presidents of Central American Republics.
July 8.....	...do.....	Nicaragua.....	Informal.
July 8.....	...do.....	Costa Rica....	Informal.
July 8.....	...do.....	Honduras.....	Informal.
July 8.....	...do.....	Guatemala.....	Informal.
1969, Feb. 23-24..	Nixon	Belgium..... <sup>1</sup>	Meeting with NATO Council (23rd); luncheon with King Baudoin (24th).
Feb. 24-26..	...do.....	Great Britain. <sup>2</sup>	Conversations with Prime Minister Wilson; received by the Queen.
Feb. 26-27..	...do.....	Germany..... <sup>3</sup>	Speech before the Bundestag (26th); visit to West Berlin (27th).
Feb. 27-28..	...do.....	Italy..... <sup>4</sup>	Conversations with President, Prime Minister and other leaders.
Feb. 28-Mar. 1	...do.....	France..... <sup>5</sup>	Conversations with President de Gaulle.

Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1969, Mar. 2.....	Nixon (cont.)	Vatican City.. <sup>(5)</sup>	Audience with Pope Paul VI.
July 26-27....	...do.....	Philippines...!	State visit.
July 27-28....	...do.....	Indonesia....?	State visit.
July 30.....	...do.....	Viet Nam..... <sup>3</sup>	Meeting with President Thieu at Saigon; visit to American troops at Di An.
July 31-Aug. 1	...do.....	India..... <sup>4</sup>	State visit.
Aug. 1-2.....	...do.....	Pakistan..... <sup>5</sup>	State visit.
Aug. 2-3.....	...do.....	Romania..... <sup>6</sup>	Official visit.
Aug. 3.....	...do.....	Great Britain: Mildenhall Air Force Base <sup>7</sup>	Informal visit.
Sept. 8.....	...do.....	Mexico: Amistad Dam	To dedicate dam.
1970, Aug. 20-21....	...do.....	Mexico.....	Official visit
Sept. 27.....	...do.....	Italy.....!	Official visit
Sept. 28.....	...do.....	Vatican City..	Audience with Pope Paul VI.
Sept. 30-Oct. 1	...do.....	Yugoslavia.... <sup>2</sup>	State visit.
Oct. 2-3.....	...do.....	Spain..... <sup>3</sup>	State visit.
Oct. 3.....	...do.....	Great Britain. <sup>4</sup>	Met. with Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Heath at Chequers
Oct. 3-5.....	...do.....	Ireland..... <sup>5</sup>	State visit.
Nov. 12.....	...do.....	France.....	Memorial services for former President De Gaulle.



Date of visit	President	Country	Remarks
1971, Dec. 13-14...	Nixon.....	Portugal: Terceira Island, the Azores...	Met with President Pompidou of France and President Tomas and Prime Minister Caetano of Portugal.
Dec. 20-21...	...do.....	Great Britain: Bermuda.....	Met with Prime Minister Heath of Great Britain.
1972, Feb. 21-28...	Nixon.....	People's Repub- lic of China.	State visit. Met with Chair- man Mao Tse-Tung and Premier Chou En-lai.
Apr. 13-15..	...do.....	Canada.....	State visit. Met with Governor-General Michener and Prime Minister Trudeau. Addressed Parliament Apr. 14.
May 20-22....	...do.....	Austria: Salzburg.....	Informal visit; met with Chancellor Kreisky.
May 22-30....	...do.....	U.S.S.R.....	State visit. Met with Soviet leaders, including Premier Kosygin and Chairman Brezhnev.
May 30-31....	...do.....	Iran.....	Official visit.
May 31- June 1.....	...do.....	Poland.....	Official visit.
1973, May 31- June 1.....	Nixon.....	Iceland.....	Met with President Pompidou of France, President Kristjan Eldjarn and Prime Minister Olafur Johannesson of Iceland. Invitation for meeting came from Icelandic President.

## III. LIST BY COUNTRY

Country	President	Dates
Afghanistan.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 9.
Argentina.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Dec. 13-15.
Do.....	Roosevelt.....	1936, Nov. 30-Dec. 2.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1960, Feb. 26-28.
Australia.....	Johnson.....	1966, Oct. 20-23.
Austria.....	Kennedy.....	1961, June 3-4.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1972, May 20-22.
<u>Belgium.....</u>	Wilson.....	1919, June 18-19.
Do.....	Nixon.....	<u>1969</u> , Feb. 23-24.
<u>Brazil.....</u>	Hoover (E).....	<u>1928</u> , Dec. 21-23.
Do.....	Roosevelt.....	<u>1936</u> , Nov. 27.
Do.....	...do.....	<u>1943</u> , Jan. 28.
Do.....	Truman.....	<u>1947</u> , Sept. 1-7.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	<u>1960</u> , Feb. 23-25.
Canada.....	Roosevelt.....	1936, July 31.
Do.....	...do.....	1938, Aug. 18.
Do.....	...do.....	1943, Aug. 17-29.
Do.....	...do.....	1944, Sept. 11-16.
Do.....	Truman.....	1947, June 10-11.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1953, Nov. 13-14.
Do.....	...do.....	1966, July 8-11.
Do.....	...do.....	1969, June 26.

Country	President	Dates
Canada - Cont.....	Kennedy.....	1961, May 16-18.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1964, Sept. 16.
Do.....	...do.....	1966, Aug. 21-22.
Do.....	...do.....	1967, May 25.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1972, Apr. 13-15.
Chile.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Dec. 10-11.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1960, Mar. 1.
China.....	...do.....	1960, June 18-19.
China, People's Republic of.....	Nixon.....	1972, Feb. 21-28.
Colombia.....	Roosevelt.....	1934, July 10.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1961, Dec. 17.
Costa Rica.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Nov. 26.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1963, Mar. 18-20.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1968, July 8.
Cuba.....	Coolidge.....	1928, Jan. 15-17.
Ecuador.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Dec. 1.
El Salvador.....	...do.....	1928, Nov. 28.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1968, July 6-8.
Egypt.....	Roosevelt.....	1943, Nov. 22-26.
Do.....	...do.....	1943, Dec. 2-7.
Do.....	...do.....	1945, Feb. 14.
<u>France</u> .....	Wilson.....	1918, Dec. 14-24.
Do.....	...do.....	1919, Jan. 7-Feb. 14.

Country	Presidents	Dates
France - Cont.....	Wilson.....	1919, Mar. 14-June 13.
Do.....	...do.....	1919, June 20-23.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1957, Dec. 16-18.
Do.....	...do.....	1959, Sept. 2-4.
Do.....	...do.....	1959, Dec. 19-21.
Do.....	...do.....	1960, May 15-19.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1961, May 31-June 3.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, Feb. 28-Mar. 1.
Germany.....	Truman.....	1945, July 17-25.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Aug. 26-27.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1963, June 23-24.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1967, Apr. 23-26.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, Feb. 26-27.
Great Britain.....	Wilson.....	1916, Dec. 26-28.
Do. (Newfoundland).	Roosevelt.....	1941, Aug. 8-12.
Do. (Malta).....	...do.....	1945, Feb. 2.
Do.....	Truman.....	1945, Aug. 2.
Do. (Bermuda).....	Eisenhower.....	1953, Dec. 4-8.
Do. (Bermuda).....	...do.....	1957, Mar. 21-23.
Do.....	...do.....	1959, Aug. 27-Sept. 2.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1961, June 4-5.
Do. (Bermuda).....	...do.....	1961, Dec. 21-23.
Do. (Bahamas).....	...do.....	1961, Dec. 15-21.



Country	President	Dates
Great Britain - Cont	Kennedy.....	1963, June 29-30.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, Feb. 24-26.
Do.....	...do.....	1969, Aug. 3.
Do.....	...do.....	1970, Oct. 3.
Do. (Bermuda).....	...do.....	1971, Dec. 20-21.
Greece.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 14-15.
Guatemala.....	Johnson.....	1968, July 8.
Haiti.....	Roosevelt.....	1943, Nov. 27-Dec. 2.
Honduras.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Nov. 26.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1968, July 8.
Iceland.....	Nixon.....	1973, May 31-June 1.
<u>India.....</u>	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 9-14.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969 July 31-Aug.1.
Indonesia.....	...do.....	1969, July 27-28.
Iran.....	Roosevelt.....	1943, Nov. 27-Dec. 2.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 14.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1972, May 30-31.
Ireland.....	Kennedy.....	1963, June 27-28.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1970, Oct. 3-5.
Italy.....	Wilson.....	1919, Jan. 3-4.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 4-5.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1963, July 1-2.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1967, Dec. 23.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, Feb. 27-28.
Do.....	...do.....	1970, Sept. 27.

Country	President	Dates
Korea	Eisenhower (E)...	1952, Dec. 2-5.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1960, June 19-20.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1966, Oct. 31-Nov. 2.
Liberia.....	Roosevelt.....	1943, Jan. 27.
Malaysia.....	Johnson.....	1966, Oct. 30-31.
Mexico.....	Taft.....	1909, Oct. 16.
Do.....	Roosevelt.....	1943, Apr. 20.
Do.....	Truman.....	1947, Mar. 3-6.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1953, Oct. 19.
Do.....	...do.....	1959, Feb. 19-20.
Do.....	...do.....	1960, Oct. 24.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1962, June 29-July 1.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1966, Apr. 14-15.
Do.....	...do.....	1966, Dec. 4.
Do.....	...do.....	1967, Oct. 23.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, Sept. 8.
Do.....	...do.....	1970, Aug. 20-21.
Morocco.....	Roosevelt.....	1943, Jan. 14-26.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 22.
New Zealand.....	Johnson.....	1966, Oct. 19-20.
Nicaragua.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Nov. 27.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1968, July 8.
Pakistan.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 8.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1967, Dec. 23.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, Aug. 1-2.

Country	President	Dates
Panama.....	Roosevelt.....	1906, Nov. 15.
Do.....	Taft (E).....	1909, Jan. 29-Feb. 7.
Do.....	Harding (E).....	1920, Nov. 24.
Do.....	Roosevelt.....	1934, July 11-12.
Do.....	...do.....	1935, Oct. 16.
Do.....	...do.....	1938, Aug. 4-5.
Do.....	...do.....	1940, Feb. 27.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1956, July 21-23.
Peru.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Dec. 5.
Philippines.....	Eisenhower.....	1960, June 14-16.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1966, Oct. 23-25.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, July 26-27.
<u>Poland.....</u>	Nixon.....	1972, May 31-June 1.
Portugal.....	Eisenhower.....	1960, May 19-20.
Do (Azores).....	Nixon.....	1971, Dec. 13-14.
Romania.....	Nixon.....	1969, Aug. 2-3.
Spain.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 22.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1970, Oct. 2-3.
Switzerland.....	Eisenhower.....	1955, July 18-23.
Thailand.....	Johnson.....	1966, Oct. 27-30.
Do.....	...do.....	1967, Dec. 23.
Tunisia.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 17.
Turkey.....	...do.....	1959, Dec. 6-7.
Uruguay.....	Hoover (E).....	1928, Dec. 16-18.
Do.....	Roosevelt.....	1936, Dec. 3.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1960, Mar. 2-3.

Country	President	Dates
Uruguay -- Cont.....	Johnson.....	1967, Apr. 12-14.
U.S.S.R.....	Roosevelt.....	1945, Feb. 3-11.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1972, May 22-30.
Vatican City.....	Wilson.....	1919, Jan. 4.
Do.....	Eisenhower.....	1959, Dec. 6.
Do.....	Kennedy.....	1963, July 2.
Do.....	Johnson.....	1967, Dec. 23.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, Mar. 2.
Do.....	...do.....	1970, Sept. 28.
<u>Venezuela.....</u>	Kennedy.....	1961, Dec. 16-17.
Vietnam.....	Johnson.....	1966, Oct. 26.
Do.....	...do.....	1967, Dec. 23.
Do.....	Nixon.....	1969, July 30.
Yugoslavia.....	...do.....	1970, Sept. 30-Oct. 1.



CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF  
VISITS OF U.S. PRESIDENTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
JUNE 1973 - SEPTEMBER 1977

<u>Date of Visit</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1977      May 6-10 6-8 9 10	Carter	London Geneva London	Europe
1976      June 26-28	Ford	Puerto Rico	Economic Summit
1975      Dec. 1-5 1-5 5-6 6-7 7	Ford	Peking Jakarta Manila Tokyo	Far East
1975      Nov. 15-17	Ford	<u>France/Paris</u>	
1975      July 26-30 26 28-29 29-30	Ford	Bonn <u>Poland</u> Bucharest	
1975      May 28-June 4 28-31 31-June 1 June 1-3 3-4	Ford	<u>Brussels</u> <u>Madrid</u> Salzburg Rome	
1974      Nov. Nov. 22 Nov. 17-30 Nov. 22-24	Ford	S. Korea Japan Vladivostok	SALT AGREEMENT
1974      Dec. 14-16	Ford	Martinique	Summit-D'estaing-France
1974      July	Nixon	Russia	

1974	June 12-24	Nixon	Egypt	
	June 12		Syria	
	June 16		Israel	
	June 19		<u>Belgium</u>	
	June 24			
1974	April 6-8	Nixon	<u>France</u>	Pompidou funeral
1973	Sept. 17	Nixon	Turkey	
1973	July 27	Nixon	<u>Brussels</u>	

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

BRIEFING BY  
ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI,  
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER  
TO THE PRESIDENT

9:30 A.M. EDT

MR. BRZEZINSKI: I want to announce the President's trip scheduled for late November, early December. This trip has been in preparation for about a month. It is now ready to be announced.

It has, essentially, four objectives. First of all, it is to conduct important bilateral business with countries with which we have significant relations. Secondly, it is to underline traditional ties of alliance, of beliefs, of values.

Thirdly, it is designed to widen the scope of international cooperation by enhancing U. S. relations with countries that are playing an increasingly important role in world affairs. And fourthly, it is to symbolize our willingness to cooperate with systems that are different than ours socially, politically, economically.

In effect, the trip is an expression of the President's stated commitment to the promotion of constructive change, worldwide, and of America's engagement in that effort.

More specifically, in terms of the itinerary, the President will leave on Tuesday, November 22nd, and will proceed to Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, a leading democracy in Latin America, a country heavily engaged in issues of local development, a country which has played a leading role in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

He will stay in Caracas for the rest of that day. On the morning of November 23, Wednesday --

Q Hold it, the 27th or the 22nd?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: He will leave on November 22nd. On the morning of November 23rd, he will depart from Caracas and proceed to Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, a traditional friend of the United States, the only Latin American country to have sent troops to fight shoulder to shoulder with American forces in World War II, a country with which we have important bilateral issues to conduct; and a country which, too, is playing a very important role

MORE



on the world scene, particularly in regard to issues pertaining to the international economic system.

He will depart from Brasilia on Thursday, November 24th in the morning and fly across the ocean to Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, a most important African country, the first Black African country ever to be visited by a U. S. President, a country which has played a constructive and moderating role in dealing with the manifold problems of African security and politics.

He will spend November 25th in Lagos and he will depart from Lagos on Saturday morning, November 26th. He will fly all the way to New Delhi, the capital of India, where he will arrive on the morning of Sunday, November 27th.

Q Thanksgiving in New Delhi.

MR. BRZEZINSKI: That is a delightful prospect, actually, for some, at least.

He will spend Sunday and Monday in New Delhi, or in India, a country which has again reaffirmed its commitment to democracy, a country which indeed is the largest democratic state in the world, a country whose policy now of genuine non-alignment we respect.

He will leave New Delhi on the morning of Tuesday, November 29th and will stop on the way to Europe for lunch or brunch, if you will, in Tehran, the capital of Iran, where he will meet with the Shah. And we, of course, have a great many important issues to discuss with the Shah. Our bilateral relations with Iran are of importance. Iran plays a major regional role in that part of the world. It is a country with which we have had traditional ties of friendship.

Continuing from Tehran, he will arrive on the evening of November 29th in Paris, where he will stay through that night, through Wednesday, November 30th, until the morning of Thursday, December 1. France is a principal ally, one of our oldest allies, one of the key countries in Europe, a country to which we are tied by manifold relationships of friendship, culture, history and political interest.

From France he will proceed on the morning of December 1st to Warsaw, Poland, and he will spend the rest of the day in Warsaw, including overnight. There are many ties binding Poland and the United States, some of them ethnic. We also recognize the fact that Poland plays an important role in the European security system, that our relations with Poland are an important expression of our efforts to promote peaceful accommodation and constructive detente.

MORE

He will leave Warsaw on the morning of Friday, December 2, and proceed to Brussels. There he will call on the King of the Belgians and meet, of course, also with the Belgian Prime Minister, who is currently presiding in the Common Market. He will have meetings with the Common Market, European Community, an enterprise dedicated to the European Community, which we favor and welcome. And he will also have a visit with NATO, a principal alliance and relationship, thereby underlining our commitment to these two critically important multilateral institutions.

On the very same day, later in the afternoon, he will proceed back to the United States.

Well, this essentially is the trip. As I have said earlier, it has been weeks in planning. It is being announced concurrently with the governments concerned. The President was very pleased to be able to accept the invitations that he has had from these governments. He clearly regrets there are other countries he cannot visit at this time, but we believe this trip is an important expression of the kind of priorities that the President has been trying to express in his many statements, notably in his Notre Dame speech.

Q What happened to the often-stated position by the President that he would remain home through the first year of his Administration? Were you able to change his mind, or what?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: Of course, you know, his preference is to be at home and he has stayed at home. This is really the second trip that he has taken. He has been at home otherwise all this time. This trip, however, does seem to us to be an important need. It reflects our continued efforts to promote the kind of world we all want to live in, and we think it is useful.

Q Dr. Brzezinski, what about the timing of this trip? Why is the President making it at this particular time?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: For one thing, we expect Congress will have adjourned. This is a period of time when the President has somewhat more flexibility in his schedule. And it seems to us, having been in touch with the governments concerned, this would be a good time for such a visit. It is really a matter of schedule more than anything in terms of precise fix in time. He couldn't go earlier than that because Congress would be in session.

Q Is Mrs. Carter going?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: Mrs. Carter will be accompanying the President.

Q Dr. Brzezinski, granted that a trip of this scope takes a great deal of arrangement, et cetera, could you tell us when the last block fell into place?

MORE

MR. BRZEZINSKI: Yes. It fell into place, if I am not mistaken -- and don't hold me to it; I may not be precise -- I believe it fell into place on Monday this week.

Q Was there some reason --

MR. BRZEZINSKI: We had to juggle some dates, so we were working on it until this week.

Q Essentially the arrangements were made, completed on Monday?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: The basic arrangement -- that is to say, the scheduling arrangements -- were completed by Monday. Then there was a question of fixing the date for the announcement that would be compatible with the governments to coordinate it so they could announce it at the same time as we.

Q Are these considered state visits, and how many continents?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: The President will be visiting four continents in the course of this trip. Without making too much out of this -- and certainly that was not the intention -- I believe this is the first time this would be the case, but I don't want to make too much out of that. That was not the intention. It is a by-product essentially of the political economic considerations that went into planning this trip.

Q Are they considered state visits to each country?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: Yes.

Q Each state?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: Yes. Now, again, let me make one tentative qualification. I am not quite certain whether this stop in Tehran, including an official luncheon with the Shah, can be characterized in strict protocol terms as a state visit. All the others are. That one probably is, but I am not sure, and I am just literally pleading ignorance. I just don't know.

Q Why is he skipping the Middle East?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: Well, you could ask that about almost every other part that he hasn't included in this itinerary. There are just so many things you can include on an itinerary. In recent times, he has had very extensive and, on the whole, productive meetings with Middle Eastern leaders. And this trip enables him to go beyond that specific regional concern and deal more broadly not only with bilateral issues but with wider global concerns.

Q Dr. Brzezinski, is there room on this trip for an extension, such as to the Soviet Union to visit President Brezhnev?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: No, the trip is a self-contained schedule and no such provision is included in this trip. This is not to be interpreted as either excluding or including the possibility of separate meetings, but I have nothing to say on that. And nothing along these lines, I hasten to add, has been planned.

Q Are you leaving open the possibility that the President will meet with Mr. Brezhnev somewhere along the line, such as Warsaw?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: As far as this trip is concerned, no such provision is included in the planning of the trip. I am not trying to be mysterious. I am not hinting that it might be nor that it is absolutely excluded. All I am saying is that we have not considered that in the planning of this trip.

Q On other trips when Presidents have gone to the Indian subcontinent, they have always stopped at Pakistan. Why not Pakistan?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: I think the same answer can be made that I made earlier; namely, that it is a consideration of time and options and choices. And at this stage we felt it was important to underline the bilateral American-Indian relationship, especially given the position taken by the Indian Government in terms of its own internal changes, in terms of its position on non-alignment and so forth. We have had contacts previously with Pakistan and we expect we will again have contacts at a very high level in the future. It is simply not possible to include both at the same time.

Q The visit to France, is that purpose to enforce the government of Giscard?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: No, the visit to France has as its purpose to underline the kind of traditional relationships we have had with France and also to enable the President to have exchanges with Giscard on a number of issues of interest to both countries.

France plays a major role in East-West relations; France plays a major role in the African continent. We have important issues to discuss with France on the nuclear issue. So these are very significant bilateral matters.

Q Will he meet the opposition leaders in France?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: The specific itinerary within individual countries and the specific schedules within individual countries have not been finalized. It is, however, customary for the President, when he is in foreign countries, to see, if it is desirable and opportune, significant

Q In Africa, will he meet with more than one African leader?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: He will certainly meet with quite a few Nigerian leaders because he is visiting Nigeria. If you mean other plans for him to meet in Lagos with other African leaders, no such plans as of now have been made. We have not planned that. But if it proved to be desirable, and if such an initiative were forthcoming, I see no reason a priori to exclude it.

Q Will Secretary Vance and/or Ambassador Young be accompanying the President?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: I couldn't say what the Presidential party would be at this stage. I would assume the Secretary of State would go with him for all or part of the trip, but we really don't yet know what the Secretary's own schedule will be. But certainly the trip has been worked out in closest cooperation with the Secretary of State.

Q Dr. Brzezinski, two of the countries, as you know -- Iran and Brazil -- have had serious human rights problems. How did that weigh into the decision to pay a Presidential visit?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: We consider the human rights issues to be a fundamental tenet of our relationship with the world, and we make no bones about it. At the same time, we have also made it very clear that we do not see that as a precondition for dealing seriously and productively with other issues, bilateral or multilateral.

Both Iran and Brazil are countries with which we have extensive traditional ties of friendship, as well as common interests. And these things have to be taken into account very seriously and responsibly when making decisions of this sort.

They were, and the President is visiting Brazil and is visiting Iran. And the Brazilian Government today is issuing a statement underlining the fact they consider this to be a very important expression of the traditional ties that have bound our two countries.

I will take two more and then I am afraid I have to go to another meeting.

Q Did you say Nigeria was the most important country in Africa? Do you mean that?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: I said "a most important".

Q Dr. Brzezinski, present company excepted, why is he going to Warsaw? And will he meet the opposition party leaders there?

MORE

MR. BRZEZINSKI: When he visits Warsaw, he will be underlining, as I said earlier, the fact that we think it is very important to develop closer ties between the East and the West. We know, for example, that President Brezhnev has visited France recently. He will be visiting West Germany soon. And we feel these kind of relationships are important to develop.

What kind of specific arrangements will be made for him or for any member of his party within individual capitals, it is really premature, highly premature to talk about.

Q Do you know the mileage of this trip, Dr. Brzezinski?

MR. BRZEZINSKI: No, I haven't had time yet to compute that, but I am sure that is not difficult to do.

Thank you very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END (AT 9:47 A.M. EDT)

*duplicate*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE September 26, 1977

EXECUTIVE  
F66-111A  
PA5-2.  
F638  
F610

LETTER, MEMO, ETC.

TO: The President, Vice President, Cabinet  
and Senior Staff

FROM: Bert and La Bell Lance

F66-1-1

SUBJECT: Farewell and Good-Luck Letter: Thank  
you for support and friendship.

CORRESPONDENCE FILED

PRESIDENTIAL  
HANDWRITING FILE



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

given to president  
carter from speaker o'neill  
at leadership breakfast  
9/26/77

Report on Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill

The Foreign Aid Conference Report is in serious trouble, with the House conferees bringing back eight amendments in true disagreement and insisting on the House position.

The House is likely to support its position and then the Senate will reject the House position.

Thus, it is likely that the Foreign Aid bill will be stalemated and no bill will be in place by October 1, the new fiscal year.

The House position on the eight amendments in true disagreement is as follows:

Human Rights issues:

1. no funds for military education and training for Argentina.
2. no funds in the Act may be made available to Mozambique and Angola. *Roybal Burke*
3. no funds shall be used to provide military assistance, military education and training or foreign military credit sales to Ethiopia and Uruguay.
4. no funds shall be used to provide military credit sales to Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador and Guatemala.
5. not more than \$16,600,000 shall be used for military assistance, not more than \$1,700,000 for foreign military credit sales, and not more than \$600,000 for military education for the Phillipines.
6. no funds for any form of aid or trade for Cuba.
7. none of the funds to the International Financial Institutions to be used for the production or expansion of production of sugar, palm oil, or citrus crops. *La*

8. none of the funds in the Act to be used directly or indirectly for any assistance to Uganda, Cambodia, Laos or Vietnam.

*Young*

September 26, 1977

MEMO TO: The Speaker  
FROM : Irv Sprague  
SUBJECT: Checklist for Leadership Meeting

Energy in trouble. Otherwise, the program is in excellent shape.

APPROPRIATIONS:

Labor-HEW. Conferees still deadlocked on abortion. Senate wants a House vote on the Senate position. (Motion to instruct House conferees announced as possible addition to Suspension calendar Tuesday. Mr. Stokes may make motion. If not, motion to instruct conferees will be eligible Friday.)

Foreign Aid. Conferees meeting. Conference apparently completed. Not filed. Administration wants to go back to conference. Eight items in true disagreement. (Human rights and aid to certain countries.)

District. Passed House. Pending in Senate. House today passed HR 6530, borrowing authority, which should resolve convention center problem and clear the way to complete the bill this week.

HUD. S. 1307, veterans discharge legislation, sent to White House clearing the way for the conference report. Senate has approved conference report. House acts Tuesday.

Supplemental. Full committee September 28. House Floor October 4 or 5. \$7 billion including breeder reactor. Defense subcommittee meets Tuesday (cruise missile and B-52).

Rescissions. Full Committee September 28 to consider rescissions: Minuteman, \$105 million; B-1, \$462 million. (\$90 million general rescission bill, noncontroversial, reported Friday, House Floor this week.)

NO CONTINUING RESOLUTION

OTHER ISSUES:

This Week

Nuclear Anti-Proliferation. House Floor this week.

ERDA National Security. House Floor this week.

FTC Amendments. House Floor this week.

Wage and Price Council. Passed Senate. House Floor this week.

Debt Limit. Defeated last week. House Floor this week.

Others

EOP Reorganization. House Floor next week.

Hospital Cost Containment. In markup.

Social Security. Full Committee markup this week.

Cargo Equity. House Floor October 4.

Waterway User Charges. Reported. Rule granted.

Housing. Conferees nearing agreement. Meet tonight.

Judgeships. Full Committee October 4. Passed Senate.

Labor Reform. Reported.

29 Expiring authorizations in various stages.

Humphrey Hawkins

Bankruptcy. Reported.

SUMMARY

The Congress and the President have worked together to produce an unprecedented legislative record.

Economic stimulation package adopted and is now being implemented.

Reorganization authority granted and the first plan is now before us.

Financial ethics package adopted.

Budget Resolution passed.

Nine of 13 appropriation bills enacted. The other four are nearing completion.

Major bills enacted include Clean Air, Strip Mining, Farm Bill, Energy Department, International Development, and many more.

No vetoes.

ENERGY LEGISLATION

House: National Energy Act (HR 8444) passed House August 5.

Senate: Conservation (including School and Hospital Conservation) passed Senate as amendments to HR 5703.

Coal Conversion passed Senate as amendment to HR 5146.

Natural Gas Pricing (S. 2104) now on Senate Floor.

Electric Utility Ratemaking (S. 2114) will follow Gas Pricing on Senate Floor.

Tax Provisions (HR 8444) in Finance Committee markup.

## Report on Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill

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6. no funds for any form of aid or trade for Cuba.
7. none of the funds to the International Financial Institutions to be used for the production or expansion of production of sugar, palm oil, or citrus crops.

8. none of the funds in the Act to be used directly or indirectly for any assistance to Uganda, Cambodia, Laos or Vietnam.



September 28, 1977

## EXPIRING AUTHORIZATIONS

### AGRICULTURE

Insecticide, Fungicide, Rhodenticide Act (Sept. 30). H.R. 7073 reported. Rule granted. Full committee marked up Committee amendment. Administration trying to avoid one House veto provision.

### ARMED SERVICES

ERDA Military (Sept. 30). H.R. 6566 Rule adopted. House Floor this week.

### BANKING

Renegotiation Reform Act (authority for new cases expired Sept. 30, 1976), H.R. 5959. Rule granted.

Wage and Price Council (Sept. 30). H.R. 6951 reported. Rule granted. House Floor this week.

Regulation Q (Dec. 15). Simple extension bill probably will be introduced late September.

Housing (Sept. 30). H.R. 6655 in conference. Agreement expected soon.

### EDUCATION AND LABOR

Child Abuse, H.R. 6693 (Sept. 30). Reported. House Floor this week.

Child Nutrition, H.R. 1139 (Sept. 30). Conference scheduled September 27.

### HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

FEC Authorization (Sept. 30). S. 1435. Passed Senate, House with amendment and Senate with amendment. House will move to accept Senate amendment.

### INTERIOR

Nuclear Regulatory Agency, S. 1131 (Sept. 30). Passed Senate and House with amendment. Trying to resolve without conference.

Trust Territories, H.R. 6550 (Sept. 30). Passed House and Senate. Are trying to resolve without conference.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Overseas Private Investment Corporation, H.R. 7854 (Dec. 31). Subcommittee markup concluded. Full Committee markup September 27.

### INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

FTC Authorization (Sept. 30). H.R. 3816 reported. Rule granted. House Floor this week.

SEC Authorization (Sept. 30). H.R. 3722 passed House and Senate with amendment. House appointed conferees, but trying to resolve informally.

USRA Authorization (Sept. 30). H.R. 4049 passed House and Senate amended. Will go to conference as soon as Rail Public Council bill passes House.

Office of Rail Public Council (Sept. 30). H.R. 5798 reported. Rule granted.

(Interstate & For. Com. cont'd.)

Controlled Substances (Sept. 30). H.R. 5742 passed House. Reported from Senate Judiciary with amendment. House will accept Senate amendment when it comes over.

Safe Drinking Water (Sept. 30). S. 1528 passed Senate, House with amendment, Senate with amendment. Senate will pass again with new amendment and House will accept.

#### JUDICIARY

Legal Services Corporation (Sept. 30). H.R. 6666 passed House. Pending in Senate.

Indo-China Refugees (Sept. 30). On White House must list. President's proposal (H.R. 9134) in hearings. Quick six-month extension probable.

Civil Rights Commission (expired). H.R. 5645 passed House and Senate. House will pass with amendment. Senate will accept. House Floor this week.

#### MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Marine Protection (Sept. 30). H.R. 4297 reported. Rules Committee this week.

Marine Mammal (Sept. 30). S. 1522 passed Senate and House amended. Hope to resolve without conference.

Endangered Species (Sept. 30). H.R. 6405 reported. Rule requested.

Maritime Authorization (Sept. 30). S. 1019 passed House and Senate. Will go to conference, but no date set yet.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

Water Pollution Control. Funds have been exhausted. H.R. 3199 passed House and Senate amended. May go to conference.

River Basin Monetary Authorization. H.R. 8309 contains Lock and Dam #26. Title II has been passed by Ways and Means (water user fees); both Public Works and Ways and Means have requested a rule. When the House passes H.R. 8309 the Senate will add the monetary authorization (Title IV). The House Public Works Committee is in touch with Senate Committee. The hope is to work out Title IV before Senate acts so the House can simply take Senate passed bill.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ERDA Non-Military (Sept. 30). S. 1811 passed Senate and House amended. Will go to conference. (No date set yet.)

Environmental Research (Sept. 30). H.R. 5101 passed House and Senate amended. Will go to conference. No date set yet.

#### WAYS AND MEANS

Debt Limit (Sept. 30). H.R. 8655 defeated on House Floor September 19. House Floor this week.

September 26, 1977

MEMO TO: Speaker O'Neill  
FROM : Steve Bourke  
SUBJECT: Energy Legislation

House: National Energy Act (H.R. 8044) passed House August 5.

Senate: Five bills in Senate, generally quite different from House position on major issues.

Energy Conservation (S. 2057) and School and Hospital Conservation (S. 701) passed Senate as amendments to H.R. 5037 (a private bill). Largely similar to House provisions. Major difference: Senate less willing to allow utilities to install insulation.

Coal Conversion passed Senate as amendment to H.R. 5146 (minor tariff bill). Many technical differences between bills. House bill has broader coverage, but simpler exemption procedures.

Natural Gas Pricing (S. 2104) now on Senate Floor. Vote on deregulation demonstrated that deregulation proponents have majority in Senate. May be filibustered on Senate Floor.

Electric Utility Ratemaking Reform (S. 2114) reported. Will follow Natural Gas Pricing bill to Senate Floor. Senate measure is greatly scaled down version, keeping Federal role in state ratemaking to a minimum.

Tax Provisions (H.R. 8444) now in Finance Committee markup. Differs greatly from House version.

- Crude oil equalization tax in trouble.
- Industrial and utility fuel use tax will probably not be approved.
- Gas guzzler tax apparently dead.
- Repeal of deduction for state and local gasoline taxes apparently dead.
- Residential insulation and solar credits similar to House bill (except Senate allows refundable credits, rather than non-refundable credits, as in House bill).

*EL*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977  
12:25 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*

The Finance Committee just voted to drop the crude oil equalization tax by a vote of 10-6.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9/26

FRANK:

The Senate just voted (4:50) to table the Kennedy amendment to the natural gas bill by a vote of 53-39. The Kennedy amendment is the Administration's original bill.

Dan Tate/kf

*Vote would have been  
50-41 - Abourezk +  
Metzenbaum switched.*

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for your  
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: SENATOR LONG'S MESSAGE ON THE  
ENERGY TAX BILL



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION  
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
/	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1977

*Moore*  
*Same basic msg*  
*for B. Byrd.*  
*C*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAN TATE *Dan Tate*  
THROUGH: FRANK MOORE *F.M.*  
SUBJECT: Senator Long's Message on the  
Energy Tax Bill

He wants you to judge him and his Committee not on their daily performance but on their final product (what comes out of the conference committee). He is going to have a very difficult time getting the Crude Oil Equalization Tax through his Committee but will vote against his State's interest to do so if necessary. He is putting together a fragile coalition and we must be very careful not to press our position too zealously or we will lose everything.

He says that we may not and probably will not like the bill that comes out of his Committee, but he hopes we will be restrained in our public reaction. Before he can do very much to clean up the bill, he must get to conference. In conference we have three things going for us: (1) The Speaker calling the shots for the House conferees; (2) the threat of a veto; and (3) Russell Long who will be trying to come out with a bill the President can sign. Incidentally, Long says he will probably have the swing vote among the Senate conferees.

Larry Woodworth knows precisely how to play the Administration's hand before the Committee and indicated that "too many people" working the members would be counterproductive.

Interpretation: Long wants a bill because C.O.E.T. would effectively end the entitlements program. He is our ally in that respect plus he does not want to work against you. Of course, he will take whatever we will let him get away with, so we will have to continue to bargain hard. He really does face a difficult situation since most of his Committee members oppose C.O.E.T. and he did not instigate this opposition.

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

Pub Statement  
5:00 pm  
9-26-77

(1)

# STATEMENT ON NATURAL GAS

IS VOTING

THIS WEEK THE SENATE ~~WILL VOTE~~ ON NATURAL GAS PRICING --

AN ISSUE WHICH DIRECTLY AFFECTS ALMOST 50 MILLION

AMERICAN FAMILIES WHO DEPEND ON NATURAL GAS TO HEAT THEIR

HOMES.

CONGRESS HAS

THE ~~SENATORS~~ <sup>A</sup> HAVE BEEN LOBBIED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE ~~NEW~~ OIL

INDUSTRY

AND GAS ~~COMPANIES~~ TO DEREGULATE THE PRICE OF NEW NATURAL

\* ~~HOUSE~~ → ~~SENATE~~

GAS. BY 1985 THE INDUSTRY PROPOSAL WILL COST THE AVERAGE

FAMILY THAT HEATS WITH NATURAL GAS AN ADDITIONAL \$150 PER

YEAR. IT WILL COST CONSUMERS ALMOST \$10 BILLION EVERY

YEAR AND PRODUCE LITTLE IF ANY NEW SUPPLIES.

THERE COMES A TIME WHEN WE MUST ASK "HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?"

FAIR TREATMENT AND EQUAL SACRIFICE BY EVERY MEMBER AND

SEGMENT OF OUR SOCIETY ARE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF

THE NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN SUBMITTED BY MY ADMINISTRATION.

3

OUR PROPOSED PRICE WOULD GIVE PRODUCERS STRONG INCENTIVES  
TO EXPLORE FOR AND DEVELOP NEW SUPPLIES OF NATURAL GAS,  
THROUGH A PRICE WHICH IS SIX TIMES HIGHER THAN THE PRICE  
FIVE YEARS AGO. THAT IS ENOUGH. IT IS TIME FOR THE  
PUBLIC INTEREST TO PREVAIL OVER SPECIAL INTEREST LOBBYISTS.

I APPRECIATE VERY MUCH THE ~~ABLE~~ LEADERSHIP WHICH THE  
SENATE MAJORITY LEADER, IS PROVIDING ~~SENATOR BYRD, HAS PROVIDED~~ ON THIS  
QUESTION. I CALL ON THE SENATE TO ACT RESPONSIBLY,  
IN THE INTEREST OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF AMERICANS, TO  
SPECIAL  
REJECT NARROW <sup>^</sup> INTEREST ATTACKS ON ALL SEGMENTS OF THE  
NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN.

4

5

THIS NATION FACES A SERIOUS AND GROWING ENERGY PROBLEM.

THE LOBBYING EFFORTS OF ~~BIG~~ <sup>INDUSTRY</sup> OIL AND GAS COMPANIES ON  
DEREGULATION SHOW HOW THE SPECIAL INTERESTS ARE TRYING TO

BLOCK ENACTMENT OF THE ENTIRE ENERGY PROGRAM. AS WE

DEPEND MORE AND MORE ON ENERGY IMPORTS, THE SPECIAL

INTERESTS MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO JEOPARDIZE OUR ENERGY

FUTURE.

BAL OF TRADE  
ADEQUATE SUPPLIES

REASONABLE  
PRICES

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: CABINET MEETING ON OCT. 10



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

cc Watson

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Jack Watson  
Jane Frank

September 24, 1977

RE:

Summaries for the Week of September 19 -  
23, 1977

We are forwarding summaries received from the  
following:

*Veterans Affairs - veto*

Agriculture	HUD
CEA	Interior
Commerce	Justice
Defense	Transportation
GSA	Treasury
HEW	UN
	CEQ

We are not transmitting a letter and attachments from Bill Miller of Textron, summarizing progress in the HIRE program to provide jobs for veterans. 1,800 companies have been contacted; 2 HIRE agreements have been received by the Labor Department from railroad companies--agreeing to train 991 veterans for a cost of \$1.3 million. In total, 52 companies have pledged 15,600 HIRE jobs for veterans. We have the list of companies should you want to review it.

Some Cabinet members have asked whether you intend to hold a Cabinet meeting on Monday, October 10, which is Columbus Day.

Hold a meeting October 10 ☒

No meeting on October 10 ☐

CC: The Vice President

*may be last one before  
Cong adjourns.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

RE: YOUR UN VISIT - BILATERAL  
MEETINGS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
X	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

X	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

WASHINGTON

ACTION

September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB.*  
SUBJECT: Your UN Visit -- Bilateral Meetings

Tim Kraft, the NSC Staff, and the State Department have come up with a final schedule for your UNGA visit. It will be forwarded to you separately. It allows time for a total of eleven bilateral meetings -- nine of which are booked for twenty-minute meetings and two for ten-minute courtesy calls. (Twenty-five minutes open time is scheduled between each call.)

We have from the State Department their best estimate of candidates for these bilateral meetings. Although there is always some possibility of change, I believe that we now have to start with the invitation process. For this we need your approval of the list of invitees. You are already committed to meetings with President Zia of Bangladesh, President Machel of Mozambique, and Foreign Minister Hua of China. Andy Young has also pressed for a meeting between you and Waldheim. I would, in addition, propose President Nimeyri of Sudan, Mrs. Ismelda Marcos and Foreign Minister Romulo of the Philippines, Foreign Minister Woytaszek of Poland, and Prime Minister Adams of Barbados. This would fill eight of the nine twenty-minute bilateral meeting slots.

There are two firm candidates for the two ten-minute slots, Prime Minister Thorn of Luxembourg and Foreign Minister Boutros of Lebanon.

Finally, there are two more questionable candidates for ten-minute slots: President Gouled of Djibouti could be taken care of here if you stop in briefly during his visit with the Vice President, now scheduled for this Tuesday. Acting President Kyprianou of Cyprus is a prime candidate but has been taken ill. If he recovers, he should be seen. We would find time for one or (at a pinch) both of these candidates by using the extra twenty-minute slot.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the above list of candidates for bilateral meetings.

APPROVE ✓DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_  
*JC*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Jody Powell

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for your  
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: AUGUST TRADE DEFICIT

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*admin  
confid*

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
/		POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to  
Carp/Huron within  
48 hours; due to  
Staff Secretary  
next day

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	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
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	PETTIGREW
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	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

9

EYES ONLY FOR THE PRESIDENT

from Charlie Schultze

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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

EYES ONLY

September 24, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze CLS  
Subject: August Trade Deficit

At 10:00 a.m. on Monday the Census Bureau will release the August merchandise trade balance figure.

The merchandise trade deficit widened from -\$2.33 billion in July to -\$2.67 billion in August. It is the second highest monthly deficit this year, topped only by June's whopping -\$2.8 billion. The balance of payments presentation of these statistics, to which we normally refer, makes certain adjustments to the data which are not yet available. But it looks as if the annual rate of trade deficit was about -\$32 to -\$35 billion in August.

Exports fell by almost \$600 million. They were lower in August than in any month since April 1976. Lower prices for farm exports, curtailed coal exports (wildcat strikes), and a drop in automobile exports during the model changeover were the chief reasons for the very disappointing performance.

Imports fell by \$240 million, because of lower petroleum imports. The dollar value of petroleum and related imports in August was below the average for either the first or second quarter, but still higher than any month last year.

While some of the bad August performance reflects temporary factors (coal and auto exports), not all of it does. Oil imports will probably continue to decline for awhile. But the very high level of such imports, combined with stagnant economic growth abroad and continued growth in the United States, does not promise major relief.

I am no prognosticator of the stock market, but I suspect it will take the news badly. The dollar may suffer some selling pressure on foreign exchange markets Monday. If the reaction is slight, that will be a good sign --

foreigners would be judging that we can continue to finance the large deficit without trouble.

The worst thing we could do is overreact. We should (i) recognize the continuing large deficits; (ii) underscore the need for facing up to the energy/oil import problem; (iii) point to the German-Japanese economic stimulus as a welcome step in expanding world markets; (iv) remind people that the U.S. rate of inflation is among the lowest in the world; and (v) point to the fact that the economic health and political stability of the United States makes it a highly attractive place for foreign investment. But we should also note that without a reliable long-term energy policy, the balance of payments problem could become very difficult, as foreign dollar holders began to doubt the seriousness of our efforts to deal with growing oil imports.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: STATUS OF PRESIDENTIAL  
APPOINTMENTS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
X	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION  
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
X	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
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	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

STATUS OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

September 23, 1977

Status of  
Prior Report  
9/16/77

U.S. CIRCUIT COURTS

Appointed.....	2	1
Vacancies.....	9	10
Nominations at Senate.....	3	3
Nominations at White house.....	1	2
Final Process at Justice.....	0	1
In Process at Justice.....	1	1

U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

Appointed.....	10	9
Vacancies.....	24	24
Nominations at Senate.....	6	6
Nominations at White House.....	1	2
Final Process at Justice.....	0	0
In Process at Justice.....	11	6

U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS

Vacancies.....	2	2
----------------	---	---

U.S. ATTORNEYS (94 positions)

Appointed.....	41	41
Nominations at Senate.....	13	4
Nominations at White House.....	2	8
Final Process at Justice.....	0	4
In Process at Justice.....	10	9

U.S. MARSHALS (94 positions)

Appointed.....	36	28
Nominations at Senate.....	15	20
Nominations at White House.....	1	2
Final Process at Justice.....	0	1
In Process at Justice.....	17	20

During the last month, 30 nominations have been submitted to the White House.

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FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION STATE DIRECTOR STATUS, September 22, 1977

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ACTION*</u>	<u>DESIGNEE or NEW DIRECTOR</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>
Arizona	Transfer	Manuel Dominguez	October 30
Arkansas	Program Assistant	Sherman Williams	October 30
Alabama	Removed	Elizabeth Wright	October 30
Illinois	Resignation	Jon Lindfield	October 30
Iowa	Program Assistant	Awaiting Congressional recommendations	
Kentucky	Resignation	William Burnette	October 15
Louisiana	Resignation	Awaiting Congressional recommendations	
Maine	Detail/Program Assistant	Awaiting Congressional recommendations	
Delaware	Transfer	Awaiting Congressional recommendations	
Missouri	Program Assistant	Allan Brock	October 30
Mississippi	Detail/Program Assistant	Mark Hazard	October 30
North Carolina	Program Assistant	Clifton Perry	October 30
North Dakota	Transfer	Fred Genqler	Now serving
Oklahoma	Program Assistant	John Ringwald	Holding
Oregon	Retain Incumbent	Ken Keudell	Now Serving
Virginia	Program Assistant/ Resignation	E.A. Ragland	October 18
Pennsylvania	Removed	Awaiting Congressional recommendations	
Puerto Rico	Removed	No Designee	
Washington	Holding	Awaiting Congressional recommendations	
Wisconsin	Detail/Program Assistant	Larry Dahl	October 15
Wyoming	Program Assistant	Rudolph Knoll	October 30
California	Removed	Lowell Pannell	Now serving
Colorado	Removed	Ernie Phillips	Now serving
Florida	Retirement	Mike Hightower	October 25
Georgia	Resignation	Robert Blalock	Now serving

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ACTION*</u>	<u>DESIGNEE or NEW DIRECTOR</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>
Idaho	Vacant**	Andrew McCarter	Now serving
Indiana	Removed	Bud Posey	Now serving
Kansas	Removed	John Denyer	Now serving
Michigan	Removed	Bob Mitchell	October 25
Minnesota	Resigned	John Apitz	Now serving
Montana	Vacant**	Wallace Edland	Now serving
Nebraska	Vacant**	Leonard Hanks	Now serving
New Mexico	Resignation	David King	Now serving
New York	Resignation	Karen T. Hansen	October 1
Ohio	Removed	Gene Abercrombie	Now serving
South Carolina	Vacant**	Karl Smith	Now serving
South Dakota	Removed	Jack Weiland	Now serving
Tennessee	Resignation	Wayne Avery	Now serving
Texas	At-Large	Bill Pieratt	Now serving
Utah	Vacant**	Reed Page	Now serving
Vermont	Transfer	Brian Burns	Now serving
West Virginia	Vacant**	James Facemire	unknown

\*Action taken regarding incumbent in position

\*\*Position vacant when current selection process was started

Spetember 22, 1977

ASCS FIELD APPOINTMENTS

STATE COMMITTEES

Appointed	50
Awaiting White House Approval	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	51

STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Appointed	16
Awaiting Formal Appointment	2
Awaiting Security Clearance	12
Awaiting White House Approval	2
In Process	7
Name Selected	4
Retention Planned	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	51

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR</u>
Alabama	Wallace Steele - Awaiting Security Clearance
Alaska	Charles Marsh - Awaiting Security Clearance
Arizona	Steve Faltis - Planned Retention - Democrat Appointed by Sec. Freeman
Arkansas	A. C. Mowery - Appointed 7/18/77
California	Howard Mays - Planned Retention - Career employee, retention recommended by State committee and Congressional Delegation and Asst. Sec. Bob Meyer
Colorado	Charles Bishopp - Appointed 8/26/77
Connecticut	George M. Wilber - Nominated by Sen. Ribicoff
Delaware	O. Joseph Penuel - Awaiting Security Clearance
Florida	Clyde Payne - Appointed 7/21/77
Georgia	Fritz Scarborough - Appointed 8/11/77
Hawaii	Clarence Chau - Planned Retention - Retention recommended by Congressional Delegation
Idaho	Harland Blackburn - Awaiting Security Clearance
Illinois	William O'Daniel - In Process
Indiana	Loyd Jones - Appointed 8/1/77
Iowa	James K. Hatcher - Appointed 8/1/77
Kansas	Jim Ray - Appointed 7/25/77
Kentucky	Beverly Yeiser - Appointed 7/11/77
Louisiana	Willie Cooper - Planned Retention - Retention recommended by Congressional Delegation
Maine	Arthur Carroll - Awaiting Security Clearance
Maryland	James Voss - Awaiting Security Clearance
Massachusetts	Myron Maiewski - In Process
Michigan	Richard Grabemeyer - Awaiting Security Clearance

STATESTATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Minnesota	Howard Carlson - Appointed 8/11/77
Mississippi	D. L. Triggs - Appointed 6/29/77
Missouri	Alan King - In Process
Montana	Lyall Schaefer - Awaiting Formal Appointment
Nebraska	Glenn Kreuscher - Appointed 9/9/77
Nevada	Albert Pasquale - Awaiting White House Approval
New Hampshire	Dennis Fenton - Planned Retention - Democrat Appointed by Sec. Freeman
New Jersey	John Olsen - Recommended by Sen. Williams
New Mexico	Leo Griego - Awaiting Security Clearance
New York	George Komer - In Process
North Carolina	C. P. Stewart - Awaiting Formal Appointment
North Dakota	David Strauss - Appointed 8/26/77
Ohio	Ralph Cochran - In Process
Oklahoma	John Goodwin - Nominated by Various Delegation Members
Oregon	Talbert Sehorn - Appointed 8/5/77
Pennsylvania	Carl Kaufman - In Process
Puerto Rico	Carlos Troche - Planned Retention - Democrat Appointed by Sec. Freeman
Rhode Island	Richard Kenyon - Pending Retirement - Democrat Appointed by Sec. Freeman
South Carolina	Melvin Crum - Appointed 6/29/77
South Dakota	Wayne Testerman - Awaiting Security Clearance
Tennessee	Royce Adams - Appointed 8/3/77
Texas	Leonard Williams - Appointed 9/15/77
Utah	Joseph Adair - Awaiting White House Approval
Vermont	Al Heald - Planned Retention - Has status in position



9-22-77

STATE

STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Virginia

Leland Beale - Awaiting Security Clearance

Washington

Donald Heinemann - Awaiting Security Clearance

West Virginia

James Coburn - Recommended by Cong. Rahall

Wisconsin

Stewart Huber - In Process

Wyoming

Carl Otto - Awaiting Security Clearance